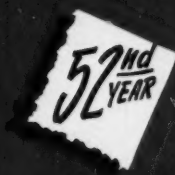


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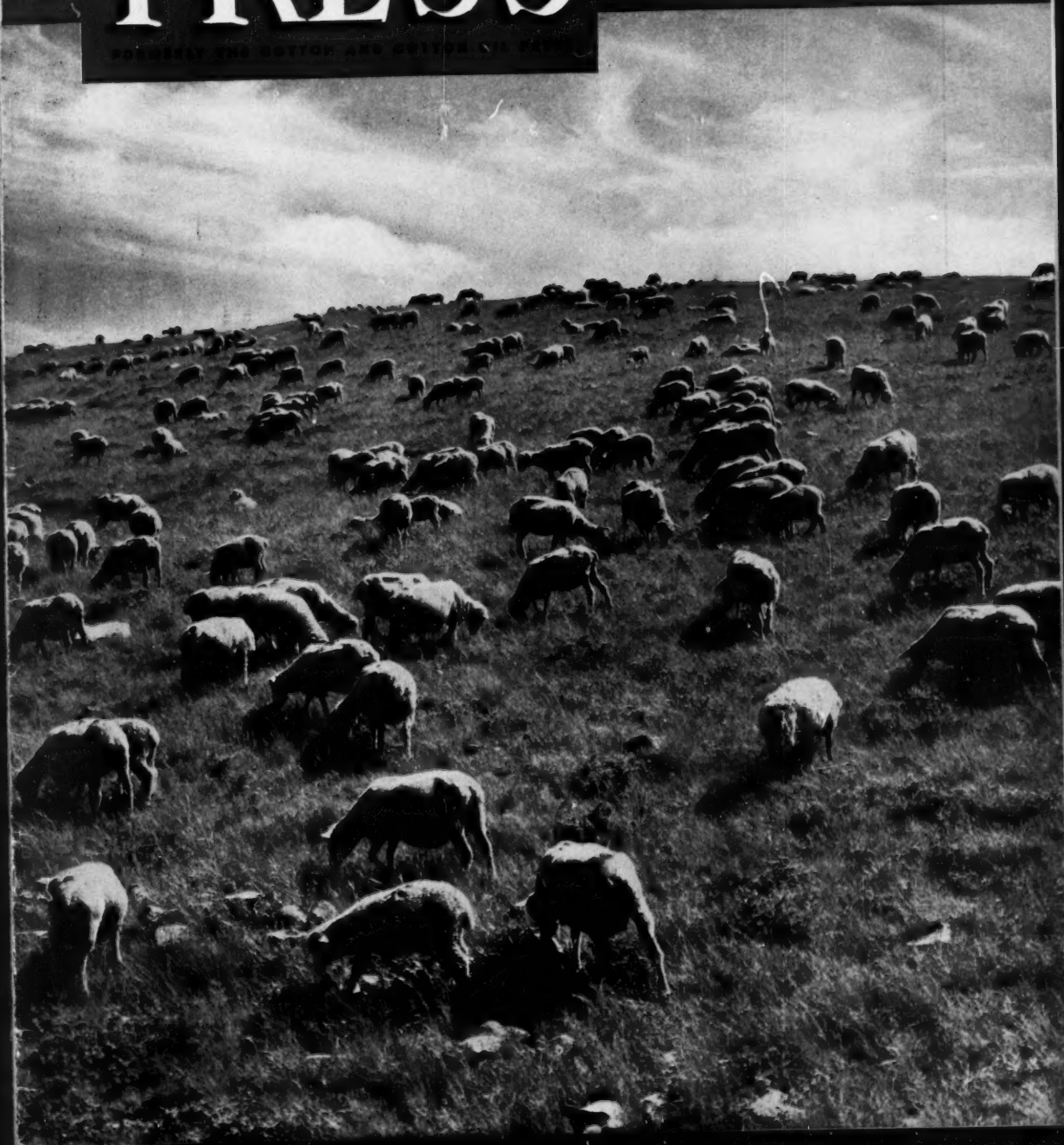
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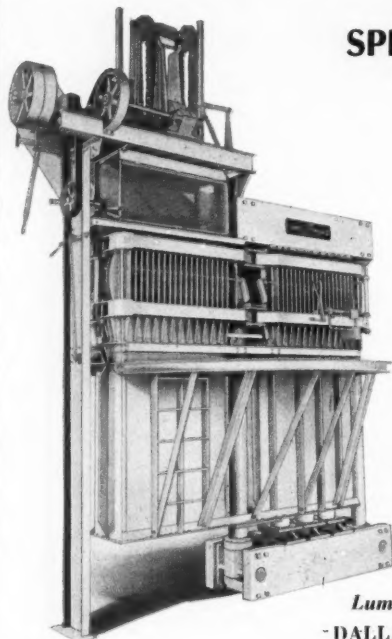
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DECEMBER 22, 1951



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
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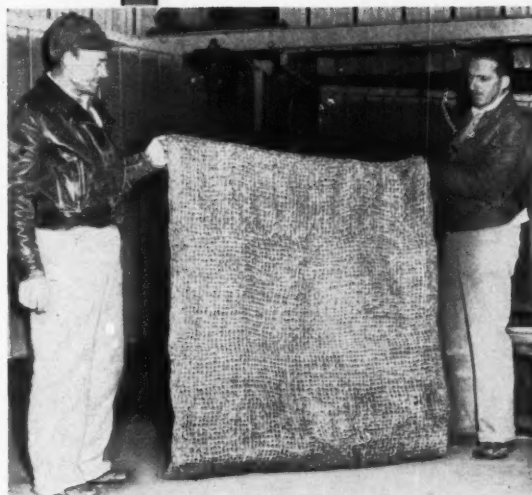
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52ND
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
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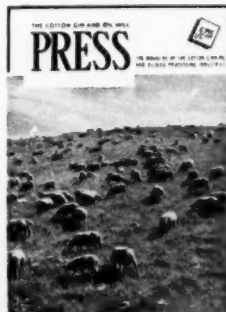
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The Cover

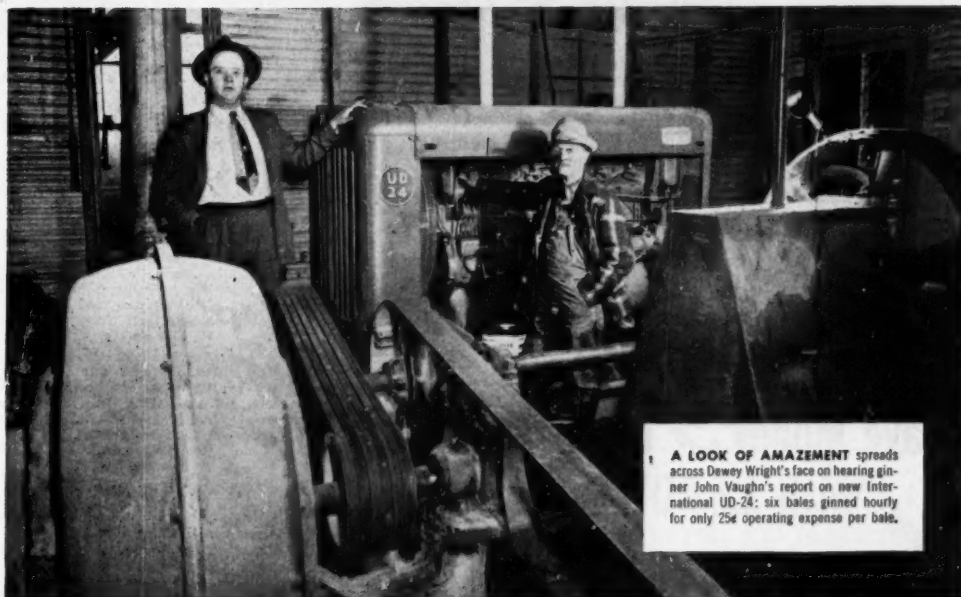
WHEREVER YOU FIND sheep in this country of ours, chances are you will find cottonseed cake being used in their feeding rations. One authority on sheep has called cottonseed cake "one of the true pioneers which helped to develop the range . . . allowing sheep and cattle production to explore and develop where, without it, range forages could not be utilized and settlement could not hope to succeed."

Photo by A. Devaney, Inc.



READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

Double Duty IN DIXIE



A LOOK OF AMAZEMENT spreads across Dewey Wright's face on hearing gin-ner John Vaughn's report on new International UD-24: six bales ginned hourly for only 25¢ operating expense per bale.

Dewey Wright (left), Florence, Alabama, makes his International UD-24 pay double dividends as power plant for cotton gin and sawmill

Dewey Wright was looking for a power unit capable of leading a double life when he bought his International UD-24.

"The deal worked out just fine," says Dewey, "for the

UD-24 has more than enough power to pull all of the equipment in our 4-stand, 80-saw gin, yet it's light enough to move to our sawmill during the off season."

There's an International gin engine that will cut your power costs. Ask your International Industrial Distributor or Power Unit Dealer for the whole story, including his service facilities. Do it now and put International "Power that Pays" to work, powering your gin for years to come.

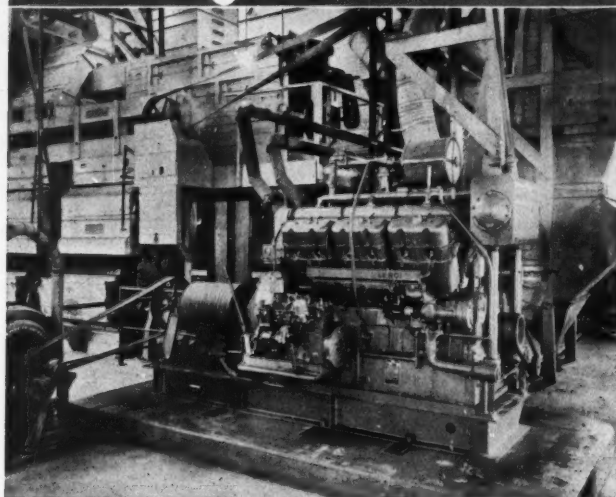
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F-34

Laugh IT OFF

Two strangers met in a bar and in the course of the conversation discovered they were both engaged to be married. When they found out they were both engaged to a girl away at school, they were pleased. When they discovered they were both engaged to a co-ed with the same first name, they were delighted. But when they found she had the same last name—they tore up the place.

A student in Penn State's famous fishing class had hooked a very small trout and had wound it in till it was rammed against the end of the rod.

Pupil: "What do I do now?"

Instructor: "Climb up the rod and stab it."

"Mike, did ye put out the cat before ye crept into bed?"

"Sure I did."

"I don't belave ye!"

"Well, if yez think I'm a liar, g'wan an' put her out yerself!"

"Where's your husband?" asked a friend who passed by.

"You just walk down to the bridge," the little woman replied sharply, "and look around until you find a pole with a worm on each end."

A man charged with breaking into a bank, stated that he was in perfectly good health when he committed the crime, did not suffer from blackouts or split-personality and was not in need of psychoanalytical treatment. He said, "I just did it for the money."

It was his first speech, and he wanted it to be a success. His oration was long and passionate, and he wished to end it with a warning note.

He could have couched his warning in the old proverb about locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen, but that was too commonplace. He wanted something better. Then he shouted: "Don't, I beg of you—don't wait until the house catches fire before you summon the firemen!"

A golfer, in a trap, said, "The traps on this course are very annoying, aren't they?"

Another golfer, trying to putt, replied, "Yes, they are. Would you mind closing yours?"

They say that the reason more people are killed in automobile accidents than in train wrecks is that the engineer never tries to hug the fireman.

A woman ordered 30 lbs. of hamburger, 15 lbs. of steak, a heavy rib roast, and some stew meat.

"Send it to my house," she said.

"I'm sorry," the butcher replied, "but we have no delivery service."

"Don't be foolish," the woman scoffed. "There is your delivery wagon out front."

"Yes, madam," the butcher replied, "but you just bought the horse."

In the olden days girls used to attend gym class and use dumbbells to get color in their cheeks. Now they use color on their cheeks to get the dumbbells.

How Effective Seed Treatment Benefits YOU and YOUR CUSTOMER



Even with the best cotton seed, even with new varieties, many cotton growers have been running into trouble with seed rot and damping off, leaf spot and anthracnose—with poor germination, poor stands and exceedingly disappointing yields.

PROPER TREATMENT PAYS TWO WAYS

Cotton runs into these troubles when the seed is not treated, or when the job of treating is not done carefully. When good seed is properly treated with "Ceresan" seed disinfectant, growers usually get good disease control and good stands.

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For full details on effective seed treating, ask for Du Pont's free handbook "How to Treat" (A-999). Write to Du Pont, Semesan Section, Wilmington, Delaware.

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2% "Ceresan"	Dry	6 oz./100 lbs.
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2% "Ceresan"	Dry	4 oz./100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	2 oz./100 lbs.

FUZZY COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan"	Dry	9 oz./100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	4½ oz./100 lbs.

• With all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning statements on use of product are given, read them carefully.

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What are we going to do NOW about the

Pink Bollworm?

The pest has got out of hand and threatens sections of the Belt not now infested. But action is already being taken to develop an entirely new program to hold the pink bollworm in check.

By IVAN J. CAMPBELL

Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

PRESENT CONCERN over the pink bollworm situation is fully justified in view of the pest's growing success in defeating the measures so far employed to hold it in check.

In 1950, 58 counties were added to the infested areas. During this year's cotton season the pink bollworm was found in 17 new counties in Texas and two in Oklahoma.

And now, for the first time since the pest was found in Texas 34 years ago, it is being predicted that the pink bollworm will cause serious economic damage to cotton in South Texas in 1952.

So serious is the situation that growers and other cotton industry leaders in all sections of the Belt are showing real concern lest the pest break out of the presently infested five-state area and spread to other states.

There is little room for criticism of the way federal and state agencies and cooperating farmers and processors have conducted the fight to control the pink bollworm and hold it in check. Notwithstanding the inevitable errors that must always be accepted as unwelcome partners in human endeavor, it is felt that those responsible for the present program have done their best to whip a tough problem.

All that granted, the hard facts are that our present program has ceased to be effective, that the pink bollworm has broken through our carefully constructed defenses, that a new program—a much more expensive and perhaps a more drastic program—is needed to prevent the pest's spread into other states, if not actually into all sections of the Belt.

Just what, exactly, needs to be done to contain the pink bollworm within its present limits and prevent it from causing economic damage?

A number of people are giving serious thought to this question, but the first tangible suggestions relating to a new approach to the problem have come from Dr. C. R. Sayre, chairman of the National Cotton Council's Beltwide Pink Bollworm Committee (CG&OMPRESS, Dec. 8, p. 18).

Dr. Sayre reviewed the situation in an address before the Insect Control Conference at Memphis early in Decem-

ber, and proposed that steps be taken at once by the interested states, the federal government and the cotton industry "to provide funds for a basic exploratory research program of the magnitude necessary to deal with this serious pest." He suggested that the funds be provided by the cotton industry, working with and through the Oscar Johnston Foundation; the legislatures in the states now directly affected and those where it is recognized there is imminent danger of infestation; and by the Congress. Dr. Sayre said the cotton industry might raise \$50,000 to \$75,000, and the states perhaps as much as \$100,000. Should these amounts be raised, he said, the Congress might see fit to provide an additional \$100,000 to \$125,000. He also suggested a technical appraisal of our current program by a four-member team under sponsorship of the Cotton Council.

Additional emphasis was placed on the need for prompt action and a new approach to the problem at a meeting of federal, state, industry, farm and educational representatives in Waco, Texas, on Dec. 10. At this meeting all were in agreement that (1) we need more education at the grower level; (2) additional pink bollworm research is needed; (3) a study should be made of the need for additional state and federal appropriations; (4) every possible agronomic practice should be put to use that will insure earlier harvest; (5) in new, lightly infested areas, we need to learn how to pinpoint new infestations and eradicate them.

There is so much yet to be learned about the pink bollworm that no one is able at this time to spell out a detailed program for its effective control. But there is agreement among those who are closest to the problem that we must (1) get ready to spend more time, effort and money to control the pest than ever before, or (2) let down all the bars and learn to live with it just as we have the boll weevil. No one has yet suggested that we follow the second course.

It should be realized that a cure will not be found around the next corner; it is going to require months of hard work to develop a new program of control. Meanwhile, we must all cooperate in our present program, inadequate though it apparently is, to the end that spread of the pink bollworm and damage by it will be held to a minimum.

Chemical Weed Control Results Announced

Seedling grass in cotton may be controlled more economically by using chemicals than by hand-thinning and hand-hoeing alone, according to Homer E. Rea, associate professor of agronomy for the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Six systems for controlling weeds in cotton were tested at College Station last spring. The main weeds to be controlled were annual grasses, Johnson grass and trumpet vines.

Commercial chemicals sold under the trade names Premerge and Lion Oil No. 1 were used in this experiment. Costs of the chemicals were \$2.62 per acre for one application of Premerge and \$2.50

per acre for two applications of Lion Oil No. 1.

Rea reported that the cost for hand labor was \$13.30 per acre where the cotton was hand-thinned, hand-hoed and given regular tractor cultivation—no chemical being applied. The cotton was hoed six times.

The cost for hand labor was only \$3.29 per acre where Premerge was applied before the cotton came up and two applications of Lion Oil No. 1 were made for early weed control after the cotton was up. For late weed control, flame cultivation was used.

Where only the two applications of Lion Oil No. 1 were used after the cotton came up, the cost for hand labor was \$3.78 per acre. Flame cultivation was used for late weed control.

The hand labor cost was \$6.90 per acre

where only Premerge was used before the cotton came up.

Where machine thinning, rotary hoeing, high-speed tractor cultivation and late season flame cultivation were used, the cost for hand labor was \$8.75 per acre. The rotary hoe weeder attachment was used twice in this system, and the cotton was hand-hoed three times.

Use of Premerge before the cotton came up, supplemented by delayed rotary hoeing and high-speed tractor cultivation followed by late season flame cultivation, resulted in a hand labor cost of \$10.33 per acre. The rotary hoe was used once and the cotton was hand-hoed three times.

In this experiment, two pounds of Premerge in 10 gallons of water were applied per acre in a 10-inch band over the drill immediately behind the press wheels. This treatment was used to control shallow-seeded annual weeds and grasses until time for the first cultivation.

Lion Oil No. 1 at the rate of five gallons per acre was applied to a 10-inch band in the drill below the cotton leaves. The two applications were made seven days apart. These applications gave from 94 to 99 percent control of the annual and Johnson grass seedlings. All treated young grass seedlings were killed by the first application of Lion Oil No. 1.

In another test, a chemical sold under the trade name Esso Weedkiller No. 38 was just as effective as Lion Oil No. 1.

Rea said, "Except for the burning of an occasional leaf that was oiled accidentally, there was no evident injury to the cotton plants from any of the chemical treatments."

The results of this experiment were given in Progress Report 1412, available from the Publications Office, College Station, Texas.

North Carolina Gin Lost In December Fire

The General Utility Gin in Dunn, N. C., was damaged by fire Dec. 4. Although the gin was not extensively damaged, the fire completely destroyed the seed house along with two trucks. There were also 115 bales of cotton lost or damaged in the fire, some of which will be salvaged.

Myres Tilghman, owner and vice-president from North Carolina of the Carolinas Ginners Association, says that the loss was partially covered and that he intends to rebuild the property as soon as possible.

Hercules Research Head Receives High Honor

Dr. Emil Ott, director of research, Hercules Powder Company, was awarded the first Honor Scroll of the Pennsylvania Chapter, American Institute of Chemists, on Dec. 6 in "recognition of his distinguished services to his profession." The award ceremony took place at a dinner at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia.

In presenting the Honor Scroll, Lawrence H. Fleet, national president, American Institute of Chemists, lauded Dr. Ott for his untiring efforts in promoting the free exchange of ideas among scientists.

• Your 1951 Holiday Season will be just as safe as you make it. Safety in the home, on the farm or highway is every person's responsibility.



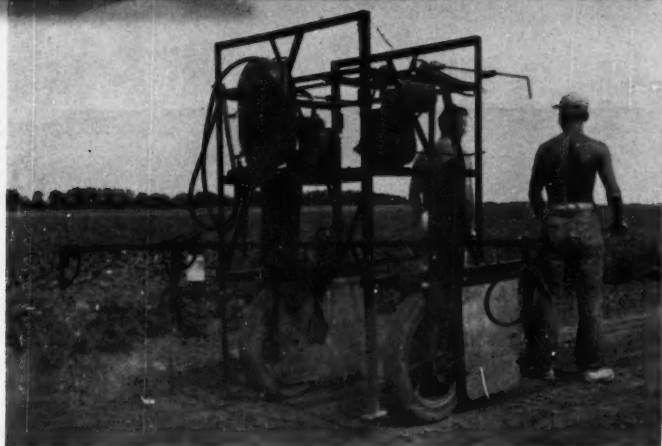
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OR GINNING COTTON DON'T
LOWER QUALITY STANDARDS!**

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of ginners have depended upon
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Spray machine developed to apply emulsion sprays to small replicated plats of field crops. The motor on the right furnishes power to operate the sprayer at 4½ miles per hour. The motor on the left drives the gear pump to deliver spray at 60 pounds pressure. The back flow (10 gallons per minute) furnishes agitation in the stainless steel tank. The boom is designed to cover three rows with three nozzles per row. The amount of spray applied through one nozzle can be measured in the jar.

Special Type of Sprayer for Experiments with Emulsions

In 1950 the Texas Agriculture Experiment Station developed a special type of sprayer to apply emulsions to small replicated plats of field crops. This sprayer consists of a welded angle

iron frame mounted on 18-inch wheels equipped with four-inch tires. The inverted V-type frame has a center clearance of five and one-half feet. Two eight-inch rubber-tired wheels on the

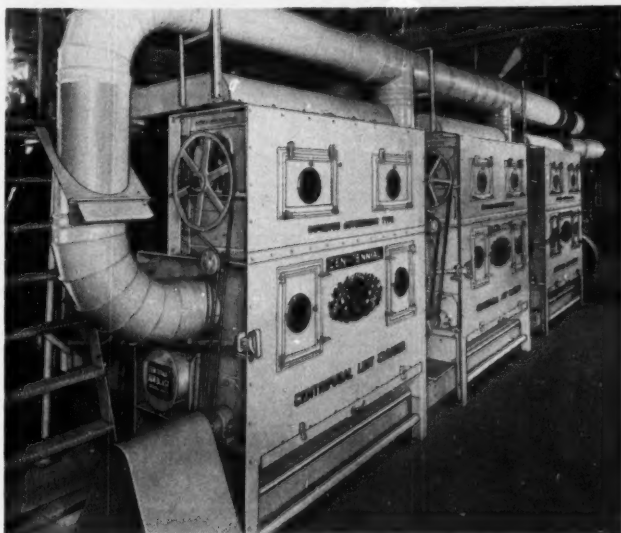
front of the frame keep it balanced. Sheet metal fenders around the two wheels on each side protect the plants. Handle bars made of three-quarter-inch rods are attached to the front of the frame for guiding and turning the machine.

A two and one-half h.p. engine mounted on the right side of the frame furnishes power through a jackshaft and V-belts to the two larger wheels. A one and one-quarter h.p. engine mounted on the left side furnishes power for the gear spray pump. The spray tank and pump are also mounted on the left side. An adjustable boom of sufficient length to cover three rows is mounted on the rear of the frame.

A governor regulates the travel speed of the machine during spraying operations to approximately four and a half miles per hour. Approximately seven and a half gallons of spray are applied per acre when operating the sprayer at 60 pounds pressure and using three cone-type nozzles. The back flow from the pump furnishes sufficient agitation of the spray emulsion in the tank. An auxiliary nozzle delivers the liquid spray into a jar for measuring the exact dosage applied to a given area. A cut-off valve allows the operator to stop the flow of liquid into the jar when the machine is being turned.

Different dosages can be applied by varying the concentration of the spray emulsion. The boom is adjustable to adequately cover row-crops of any height up to five and one-half feet.

The Station reports that the machine has proved very satisfactory for controlling insects on small replicated plat experiments.



FOR CLEANER COTTON WITHOUT WASTE INSTALL CEN-TENNIAL IMPROVED GOVERNMENT TYPE CEN-TRIFUGAL LINT CLEANERS.

May be easily installed behind any make or type of gin.

Either submerged or elevated lint flue may be used.

Lint cleaners are completely enclosed eliminating the continuous use of an extra man for operation.

Three stand installation pictured at left.

Write for Bulletin 51-L

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the signature of purity
in cottonseed



sinkers are processed
from only registered
or certified seed
in all registered
varieties.

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
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Weed Control

Guide for 1952 Released

W EED CONTROL, one of the two remaining major obstacles to complete mechanization of the cotton crop (the other is defoliation), came under the searching scrutiny of expert and layman at a conference in Memphis Dec. 6-7. The experts met in closed session Dec. 6 to make reports on experiments and put together a guide for the use of growers in producing the 1952 crop. The guide was released at the close of the second day's session, which was open to the public.

Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director of the National Cotton Council's Division of Production and Marketing, which sponsored the conference, was general chairman of the meeting. Speakers included Roy L. Lovorn, chief of USDA's Division of Weed Investigations, Beltsville, Md.; E. R. Stamper, Louisiana State University; Hoyt A. Nation, Dow Chemical Company; Paul J. Talley, Lion Oil Company; O. B. Wooten, Delta Branch Experiment Station; W. B. Ennis, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station; L. E. Creasy, Louisiana State University; Vernon Harris, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station; E. S. Hagood, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station; John T. Holstun, Delta Branch Experiment Station; Harold H. Shepard, PMA-US-DA; R. S. Bone, John Bean Division, Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation; Tom J. Johnson, Mississippi Agricultural Extension Service; Isham Evans, Mississippi cotton producer; and Max D. Miller, a producer from Louisiana.

Following is the general guide for chemical weed control in cotton for 1952, released at the close of the conference:

The use of chemicals for the control of weeds is a new development in the cotton industry. Results during the past few years have been sufficiently encouraging to justify a general Beltwide statement of guides of basic procedures to be followed. Chemical weed control is a specialized business, however, and it is necessary that farmers prepare themselves in advance with information on materials, equipment, and "know how." No one without previous experience should use chemicals to control weeds in cotton on a large scale basis. Each farmer should begin on a small percentage of his total acreage and increase the acreage devoted to this practice as experience is gained.

Chemical weed control should be considered as a supplement to and not a substitute for good farming methods. The necessary steps for the successful operation of this new farming practice are outlined in the following paragraphs:

I. Land, Seed Bed and Planting Operation

In preparing land for the application of chemical sprays in a weed control program, the disposal of plant residues from previous crops is an important first step. The residue disposal should be as complete and effective as possible.

It is absolutely necessary to have a smooth seed bed so that an even application of the pre-emergence spray and subsequent operations can be made. Clods and pieces of plants on the surface will prevent the soil around and under them from being uniformly sprayed and weeds will be likely to germinate. An adapted press wheel on the planter or a smooth roller following the planter, but preceding the spray application, will be helpful in obtaining a smooth, well-firmed surface for the pre-emergence spray.

To prevent soil from untreated areas, which will contain weed seeds, from being washed, blown, or pushed onto the sprayed area, the seed bed should not be below the level of the untreated area and should be, preferably, at a slightly higher level.

Application of fertilizer should be before planting or at the time of planting if desirable. Application at either time should not interfere with the portion of the seed bed which will be treated with pre-emergence sprays. Fertilizers used as "side dressing" should be applied so as not to disturb the treated area, or to form a ridge of soil that might hinder proper application of post-emergence sprays.

The sprayed area should not be disturbed in any manner and it is highly important that the cottonseed be planted to furnish an adequate number of plants for a stand. An excessive number of plants should be avoided because the thinning of the stand, as in chopping, will expose a fresh layer of soil containing weed seeds. The cottonseed should be adequately covered so that they are not too close to the surface or the young cotton plants may be injured by the chemical.

II. Pre-Emergence Applications

Pre-emergence application refers to treatments made with herbicides before cotton plants emerge from the soil.

Several dinitro materials known tech-

nically as dinitro o-secondary butyl phenol and certain salts of this substance have received more attention by the weed control workers in the cotton states than any other pre-emergence herbicides. Certain experiment stations have used successfully dinitro compounds as pre-emergent herbicides for three or four years. Both water-soluble and oil-soluble forms of dinitro have been used successfully.

The pre-emergence herbicide is sprayed on the soil behind the packer wheel at the same time planting is done. The application is made in the same operation with planting to insure the proper placement of the herbicides. The nozzle to apply the spray is located to the rear of the packer wheel or other smoothing and firming device at the proper place and height to spray completely no more than a 12-14 inch band that has been packed by the wheel.

Farmers should consult their state experiment station or extension workers for specific recommendations for their particular area with respect to rates of pre-emergence herbicides. In general, rates ranging from one and one-half to three pounds per acre of dinitro have been used successfully depending upon certain soil properties. Insufficient work has been done on the heavy clay soils, such as Buckshot, Houston and extremely sandy soils to make definite recommendations for the use of dinitros.

The manufacturer's label gives the number of pounds of active dinitro per gallon of the concentrate. The proper amount of the water soluble dinitro is mixed with sufficient water to give a final volume of one gallon for each one inch of band sprayed. For example, the total volume of spray applied per acre to 12 inch bands on 40 inch row spacing would be 12 gallons. The gallonage rate is governed by the size of the nozzle opening, pressure on the nozzle and speed of the tractor. If oil-soluble dinitro is used the volume of spray may be reduced to about seven gallons per acre in order to save on cost of the carrier, usually diesel fuel.

Among the several new materials under investigations by the various weed workers, a new pre-emergence herbicide known as Chloro-IPC has been studied with encouraging results. Since only one year's data are available at this time a general recommendation cannot be made. This material will be available commercially in limited amounts during 1952.

Most annual weeds such as crabgrass and pigweed are controlled by the planting time chemical treatment. As mentioned above, dinitro is not effective against most perennials. The pre-emergence herbicide controls the weeds in the treated band from three to five weeks after which post-emergence treatments may be applied.

III. Post-Emergence Applications

Since the effects of pre-emergence applications of chemicals may last from three to five weeks, they may be followed by the post emergence applications of herbicidal oils to extend the period of control until flaming, hoeing or other conventional methods can be used. Herbicidal oils may be used as the principal method of weed control without pre-emergence if the farmer desires to do so. In any event the oils should be applied when the weeds

(Continued on Page 34)



Left to right: Sam McGowan, president, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association, Cartersville; C. A. Vinson, state winner, 1951 Georgia 5-Acre Cotton Contest, Fort Valley; Mrs. C. A. Vinson, Fort Valley.

Congressman Brown Addresses Group

Georgia Contest Winners Honored

THE ANNUAL AWARDS banquet for winners of Georgia's five-acre cotton contest sponsored by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association was held Dec. 13 in the Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, with 154 persons present.

W. S. Brown, associate director, Georgia Agricultural Extension Service at Athens, presided at the session. Congressman Paul Brown of Georgia addressed the meeting, urging the farmers to continue to grow cotton as a part

of their balanced farm program and emphasizing the value of the contest as a means of demonstrating that cotton can be grown profitably in Georgia.

Prizes were awarded by Sam McGowan, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Cartersville, and president of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association. He announced that the association will continue its sponsorship of the contest next year on the same basis as in previous years. J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary of the Crushers' Association, takes a very active part in these annual contests, and introduced the cooperators in the 1951 event at the luncheon.

Honor certificates were presented by district agents.

C. A. Vinson, Peach County, was state winner with a total production of 14,967.5 pounds of seed cotton for his five acres.

Winners of the contest by districts are as follows: South Central District: L. L. Phillips and E. H. Wembley, first place, Bleckley County, 14,747 pounds of seed cotton; J. W. Trunnell, second place, Bleckley County, 14,568 pounds; M. S. Kirkland, third place, Cook County, 12,357.5 pounds. Southwest District: F. B. Little, Peach County, 13,129.5 pounds; M. S. Vinson, Peach County, 12,609.5 pounds; John T. Baggett, Macon County, 12,510.5 pounds.

Southeast District: W. H. Smith, Jr., Bulloch County, 11,771.4 pounds; Joe Ellison, Screven County, 11,551.7 pounds, Segal Durrence, Tattnall County, 11,127.5 pounds. Northeast District: Roy B. Crowley, Oconee County, 12,920.8 pounds; Royce Holton, Washington County, 12,674.3 pounds, James F. Cheely, Hancock County, 12,077.5

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JUNG HOTEL	New Orleans	HOTEL JEAN LAFFITE	Galveston
HOTEL DESOTO	New Orleans	CORONADO COURTS	Galveston
NEBRASKA		ALABAMA COURTS	Galveston
HOTEL PAXTON	Omaha	HOTEL CAYUSE	Galveston
NEW MEXICO		HOTEL PLAZA	Laredo
HOTEL CLOVIS	Clovis	HOTEL LUMBECK	Lubbock
SOUTH CAROLINA		HOTEL FALLS	Marble
HOTEL WADE HAMPTON	Columbia	HOTEL CACTUS	San Antonio
		HOTEL MENAGER	San Antonio
		ANGELES COURTS	San Antonio
		VIRGINIA	
		HOTEL MOUNTAIN LAKE	Mountain Lake
		HOTEL MONTICELLO	Norfolk



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Butts County, 13,871.3 pounds; L. H. Maddox, Henry County, 12,896.85 pounds; H. M. Shaw, Polk County, 11,383.55 pounds. North District: Gordon Howren, Bartow County, 14,464.35 pounds, P. F. Smith and Will Massey, Bartow County, 13,532 pounds, and D. L. Cline, Bartow County, 13,432.8 pounds.

The winners planted three varieties of cotton. Coker was the predominant variety, three planted Empire, and the state winner planted Pandora.

Pink Bollworm Situation Is Discussed at Waco Meet

Cotton industry and educational leaders in Texas met with federal and state representatives at Waco on Dec. 10 to appraise the present pink bollworm situation and explore new approaches to the growing problem this pest presents.

Eugene Butler, Dallas, chairman of the Insect Control Section of the State-wide Cotton Committee of Texas, presided. Others present were C. B. Spencer, agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas; L. F. Curl, regional director of the Southwest Region, USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, San Antonio; R. W. White, of the Bureau's Division of Pink Bollworm Control, San Antonio; John C. White, commissioner, State Department of Agriculture, Austin; Bob Boyd, chief of the Division of Plant Quarantine, State Department of Agriculture, Austin; J. D. Prewitt, vice-director of the Texas Extension Service, College Station; Dr. H. G. Johnston, head of the Department of Entomology, Texas A. & M. College; K. P. Ewing, USDT-BEPQ, Waco; A. J. Chapman, USDA-BEPQ, Brownsville, Texas; J. H. West, secretary, Texas Farm Bureau, Bishop; and G. W. Chowna, USDA-BEPQ, Waco.

Mr. Chapman, who has had wide experience with the present control program in the Rio Grande Valley, agreed to make an outline of what has been accomplished with the program and what changes appear to be needed, for discussion at a later meeting of the group.

Among points discussed was the need for pushing all agronomic practices that make for earlier harvest of the crop. Among them are early planting of fast-maturing varieties, weed control, early season insect control, defoliation, mechanical harvesting, and early stalk destruction.

Announce Change in Name Of Engineering Firm

Alan Porter Lee, Inc., of Morristown, N. J., and Margeurite Coast Lee, widow of Alan Porter Lee, advise that the engineering practice and business heretofore conducted by Alan Porter Lee, Inc., and Alan Porter Lee is being continued and carried on by Alan Porter Lee Associates, successors to Alan Porter Lee, Inc., and Alan Porter Lee.

John Caleb Phipps, O. Robert Koenig and John W. Adams, the principals of Alan Porter Lee Associates, were affiliated with Alan Porter Lee, Inc., for many years. The firm will continue as specialists in the edible oil field and add to its scope general engineering and design services plus laboratory facilities for analysis and research on edible oils. After Jan. 1 the general offices will be located at 19 South Street, Morristown.

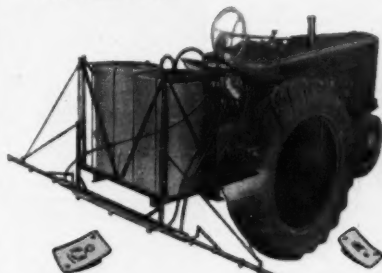
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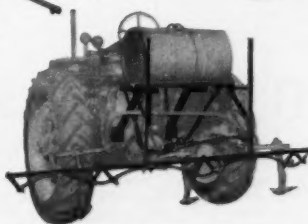
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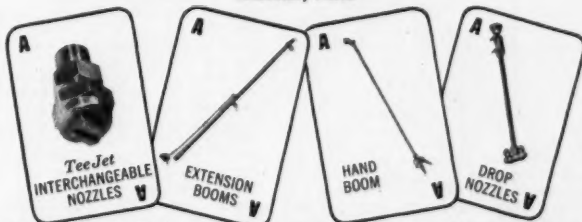
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Quality of Ginning

By J. C. OGLESBEE, JR.



THE GINNER has invested millions of dollars in the modern equipment needed to handle rough harvested cotton, and is doing a fine job of delivering a good sample under such extremely difficult conditions.

OUR WORK with the cotton ginning industry has been for the purpose of "improving the quality of the cotton crop through improved harvesting and ginning practices." This educational work, which the Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture carries in cooperation with the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory and the state Extension Service of the land grant college system, was begun in the late 1930's and was accelerated during the latter part of World War II.

It is evident that the ginner occupies a vital link in the raw cotton industry and that his position is unique because he processes the seed cotton for a fee while the producer retains ownership of the lint and seed. Under such conditions, the ginner must strive to please the producer by delivering products that will bring the most money in the market place. But the ginner realizes that there is a sensitive balance between quality and weight, and that this determines the greatest price at which it can be sold to the consumers of lint cotton. Therefore, he serves the entire cotton industry, particularly the producer and the spinner, and he accepts this obligation by constantly working to improve his relationship with both.

Enormous changes in ginning have been necessary because of progress that has been made during the past 10 years toward the mechanization of the cotton crop, a large part of which has been in the field of harvesting. In 1951 a greater percentage of the crop has been machine harvested than ever before. In addition to a mounting volume of machine harvested cotton that is very difficult to gin, the ginner is being called upon to process hand harvested cottons that each year contain increasing quantities of grass, leaf trash, burs, and

and other extraneous matter which frequently is more troublesome to gin. Perhaps this increasing amount of foreign material in hand pickings has been caused by the reduction in the amount of hand labor available for harvesting the cotton crop, but the cotton gin receives the full impact.

In spite of these difficulties the ginner has been able to improve the quality of ginning during the past years by buying many millions of dollars worth of ginning equipment, by employing workers who are better trained or training them to do a better job, and by studying the problems that face the raw cotton industry as a whole and the ginning industry in particular. Progress has been made, but let us look at the records. The U.S. crop averaged just about SLM (Grade Index 94.2) for the five crop years 1942 to 1946 inclusive, while during the next five year period the Grade Index was about 95.7 or one-fourth grade higher (Middling White equals 100 and Strict Low Middling White equals 94). Refer to Table 1 for Grade Index by years.

The ginner has long known that cotton having rough preparation was and is undesirable to the spinning industry and receives a severe penalty in the market place. Some years ago the ginning industry determined to reduce the amount of rough preparation and the record speaks for itself. During the first five years of the past decade the rough

preparation varied between a low of 5.7 percent of the crop to a high of 8.5 percent, but during the past five years we find that the high is 3.4 percent of the crop and the low is 1.2 percent. See Table 1. The improvements in some states have been even more spectacular than this U.S. Average.

TABLE 1

Cotton reduced in grade because of rough preparation expressed as a percentage of production and the Grade Index of the crop. U.S., 1942-51¹

Season beginning August 1	U.S. Rough Preparation	U.S. Grade Index
1942	8.0	95.0
1943	5.7	96.2
1944	8.5	93.4
1945	6.7	91.8
1946	7.6	94.5
1947	2.9	96.9
1948	3.1	95.7
1949	2.8	94.2
1950	3.4	94.8
1951*	1.2	97.1

*Ginnings prior to Nov. 1, 1951.

¹ Taken from published reports of the Cotton Branch, P.M.A., U.S. Department of Agriculture.

This progress is really amazing, especially because the harvesting practices have magnified the ginner's burden during these years. We must also recognize that the average staple length has increased during this period and that cottons with higher tensile strength are being grown in many areas. These factors particularly increased staple length, make ginning for high quality increasingly difficult, and deserve

THE AUTHOR is Extension Cotton Ginning Specialist, USDA, Atlanta, Ga., and presented this paper as a part of a panel discussion at the Spinner-Breeder Conference held at Clemson, S. C., Nov. 29, 1951.

greater support from spinners to ginners in public encouragement by increased premiums for good ginning.

In the ginning of the 1949-50 cotton crop the ginner was disappointed because he was not getting the full potential benefit from the many millions of dollars expended for improving and modernizing the ginning plants throughout the Cotton Belt. Seeking an answer to this problem, the ginning industry asked us in the educational field to develop a set of operating recommendations that could be used by every ginner. After consulting with the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, the National Cotton Council, the National Cotton Ginners' Association, the manufacturers of cotton ginning machinery and others we concluded that such factors as growing conditions and varieties seriously affect such characteristics as immaturity and fineness in cottons—both of which are closely associated with neps and yarn quality, and we were unable to determine what part of the asserted damage to the fibers was due to natural causes and what portion to "poor ginning."

Recognizing, however, that possible damage was being caused at some gins through overdrying and overcleaning in order to secure top grades, and from tight seed rolls to hasten ginning because of unusually rapid harvesting in some areas, the Extension cotton ginning specialists felt that the best educational efforts toward correcting these practices at the gin should be aimed at means of getting high grade cotton without fiber damage. We then made the following recommendations for cotton gin operation:

How to Get Better Grade Cotton Without Fiber Damage

1. Maintain uniform loose rolls.
 - a. For better grades and higher income.
 - b. To reduce power costs.
2. Keep overflow to a minimum.
 - a. Bypass overhead machinery on overflow cotton.
 - b. Redrying and recleaning often cause two-sided bale and fiber damage.
3. Use only necessary cleaning equipment.
 - a. Valves and bypasses allow selection of required machines.
 - b. Rough or machine-harvested cotton may require use of 12 to 22 cleaning cylinders plus extractors. Clean hand-picked cotton should be handled carefully and with less equipment.
4. Use only enough drying to insure smooth ginning.
 - a. Green, damp, or dew-laden cottons require drying only for smooth preparation.
 - b. Mid-season trashy or machine-harvested cottons may require extra drying for better cleaning.
 - c. Late-season harvested weather-damaged cotton can stand more drying than earlier premium cottons.
 - d. Net values from drying should be measured in terms of both grade benefits and weight losses.

We also recognized that adequate **PLANTING, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR IN GINS ARE BASIC TO EFFICIENT OPERATION.**

These recommendations became the basis for a united and coordinated effort by all who were interested in ginning to get better grades without fiber damage. We received excellent cooperation from the National Cotton Council, the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, the ginners associations, the press, cotton gin machinery manufacturers, cotton merchants and others. Some examples of what was done by these groups to inform every ginner were: Several gin machinery manufacturers wrote all of their customers suggesting that these rules be followed; some state Extension Services and state ginners associations cooperated in holding meetings and schools to discuss better gin operation; the Delta Council and the Mississippi Extension Service sponsored a three-day school to teach the operating practices; a large cotton firm paid for a series of full page advertisements in a leading magazine going to most ginners, explaining these recommendations; the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory used this material as a basis for many talks, papers and written articles; the National Cotton Council promulgated the information in posters and publications and the recommendations were used freely in the daily press and trade publications. There are many other important ones that we shall not take the time to mention.

We wish that we could enumerate all the meetings and schools that have been held since these recommendations were announced in 1950, but to tell you about a few will illustrate what has been done so successfully along this line. The

(Continued on Page 37)

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From our Washington Bureau



By **FRED BAILEY**

Washington Representative
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

• **Corruption in Washington**—How corrupt is Washington officialdom? What is really back of all the scandals? And what will the result be? Those are some questions that make this anything but a happy Yuletide Season for government officials.

Probably no one knows the answers, but from 20 years as a Washington reporter we can give you some of the background which may clear away a little of the confusion and provide some clues to what it is all about. These are, at best, only one reporter's observations.

How corrupt is Washington? More than is good for our democratic system of government, but probably not as much as the impression gained generally from the sensational news stories. The truth lies somewhere in between the two. Certainly there has been more abuse of the spoils system in the past five years than in any of the previous 15 with which this writer is familiar.

It long has been the custom to "take

care of" the party hacks. Every administration has done that and the present is no exception. Usually that meant finding, or making, jobs for those who proved their loyalty to the party. But the present scandals go far beyond that. They reveal the lack of integrity on the part of those in high places. Those who have been caught have pleaded that their indiscretions were "common practice."

Such is not the case. It is our belief based on observations over many years, that not more than one in a hundred government officials are what you or I would term dishonest. We doubt if the percentage is any higher than in private business. The rub, of course, is that we insist that "a public office is a public trust." Men don't change just because they take a public office.

Probably most government officials, and many who are just plain government employees, accept favors from those in private business from time to time.

Sometimes it is a lunch or dinner, a box of cigars or a crate of fruit. Infrequently it is an item of somewhat greater value.

These are regarded as favors, rather than as bribes. There is no stigma attached to that. It is a common practice in private business. Congressmen are not exempt from such practices. Is it any more dishonest to vote funds for a few people in a district, in order to attract votes for re-election, than to accept money for a vote on an important bill?

It sometimes is difficult to draw a line between what is a favor, with nothing expected or promised in return, and what is a bribe. What might be a favor to one official would be a bribe to another. Take, for example, the testimony of former RFC loan chief Frank Prince.

Prince was testifying last fall before a Senate subcommittee investigating RFC. He admitted accepting a nine or 10 pounds ham from an official of the Lithofold Corp. of St. Louis, which had borrowed from RFC. He thought that was all very well.

"How large a ham could an official take?" one of the committee members asked.

Prince thought that one over for a minute and then replied: "I would stop at 12 pounds."

What is back of all the scandals? That one is more easily answered. All of the evidence points to the man in the White House. That is not to suggest that President Truman is either personally dishonest or that he personally favors dishonesty in government. Probably the contrary is true, but nevertheless there the blame must rest.

Harry S. Truman was put into the U.S. Senate by Tom Pendergast of Kansas City. He long had been a part of the Pendergast machine, a machine as corrupt as any that ever rigged an election. The President is a man of staunch loyalties.

In his early White House days he pardoned Pendergast machine workers jailed for vote frauds. And he punished, by denying reappointment, the man who sent them to jail. Then he announced publicly that he was paying his Pendergast organization dues and that he hoped the organization would prosper.

Then his personal friend, also a Pendergast man and his military aide, Gen. Harry Vaughn, was caught accepting deep freezes for his friends, friends who expected and received government favors. Mr. Truman said that was perfectly all right and that Vaughn had done no wrong. By that example, he set the tone in his Administration. It was an invitation to others to seek and accept favors.

When a White House stenographer turned up with a mink coat and her husband with a fat bank account the President declined to act. The husband, it turned out, was in a position to get RFC loans for the "right" people. When the RFC scandal broke the President said the charges were a lot of "tripe." The wrong-doers not only had every right to believe they were "okay" with the President, but that he would defend them if they were caught.

The most charitable possible explanation is that the President was naive. He seemed genuinely shocked when the cloudburst of dishonesty broke over the Administration.

What will the result be? That is hard to say. Certainly, it has hurt the President and the Democratic party. Much more serious is the effect upon public confidence in our democratic form of government. An election next fall may wipe off the stigma, and it may not.

A friend of mine when asked six months ago where he worked replied: The Internal Revenue Bureau. Three months ago, in answer to the same question, he would answer: The Treasury Department. Now, he simply answers, in a half apologetic voice: The government.

I know scores of fine government employees who, when they go on a trip on government business, say they are embarrassed because other people look down upon them as if they were some

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sort of a criminal. They feel like apologizing for working for the government.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to attract capable, honest men to government work. There seems to be some sort of a stigma attached to working for the government. Those who are honest fear that their reputation will be smeared along with those who are not honest.

Politically, the repercussions may be highly interesting during the next 10 months. Mr. Truman has been hurt politically. However, instead of causing him to withdraw from politics, the scandals may have just the opposite effect. He may feel that he has to run on a personal vindication campaign, as "Pa" Ferguson did when he put "Ma" up for governor of Texas some years ago.

Will the President clean house, meanwhile? A few men will be picked and made examples of, but the sore is too deep for surgery. Whether it will heal before election time is a question that worries Washington. Democrats are counting on voters having short memories; Republicans on keeping the sores exposed to public view.

Harry Landa, Former Texas Oil Miller, Dies Dec. 12

Funeral services were held Dec. 14 for Harry Landa, 87, San Antonio philanthropist and civic leader and former cottonseed oil mill operator. He died at a San Antonio hospital Dec. 12.

Mr. Landa founded the Landa Cotton Oil Company at New Braunfels. The mill became a charter member of

the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association when that organization was established in 1894. In 1899 Mr. Landa was elected a member of the association's first executive committee and served in that capacity for a number of years. He was also a member of the governing committee and the arbitration committee.

The mill's name was later changed to Landa Industries, Inc., the company also operating the Landa Milling Company and other concerns at New Braunfels. Mr. Landa operated the San Antonio Southern Railway and for many years was a director of the International and Great Northern Railway. Landa Park, developed by him, was a popular recreation resort before the days of the automobile and later became the property of the City of New Braunfels.

Farmers Receive More for Marketings in 1951

Farmers received about 30 billion dollars from marketings from January through November of this year, or 15 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1950. Receipts from livestock and products totaled around 18.1 billion dollars, 23 percent above last year, mostly because of higher average prices. Receipts from meat animals, dairy products, and poultry and eggs were up about 23 percent, 17 percent, and 30 percent, respectively.

Crop receipts for the 11-month period totaled approximately 11.9 billion dollars, five percent more than in 1950, with higher average prices more than offsetting smaller marketings. Receipts

from cotton, soybeans, and truck crops were each from 20 to 25 percent above last year, but these gains were partly offset by lower receipts from sorghums for grain, wheat, corn, peanuts, and potatoes.

November receipts are estimated at four billion dollars, nine percent less than in October because of seasonally smaller marketings, but 18 percent more than in November 1950 because of both higher prices and larger marketings. Receipts from livestock and products in November were around 1.9 billion dollars, seven percent less than in October but 19 percent more than in November a year ago. Receipts from meat animals and dairy products were each down from October, but poultry receipts were up because of seasonally larger sales of turkeys. Receipts in all three groups were higher than a year ago.

Crop receipts in November were 2.1 billion dollars, 10 percent below the October peak, but 15 percent above last November. The seasonal decline from October was due principally to soybeans, tobacco, wheat, grapes, truck crops, and rice, notwithstanding significant gains in receipts from cotton, corn, sugar beets, and tree nuts. The large 1951 cotton crop made the largest contribution to the gain in crop receipts over those of a year ago.

• As of Jan. 1, 1951, the world had 762,000,000 sheep, an increase of two percent above the number on Jan. 1, 1950. A further increase is forecast for Jan. 1, 1952. Sheep numbers in the U.S. reached an all-time low in 1949, but have been increasing in the past two years.

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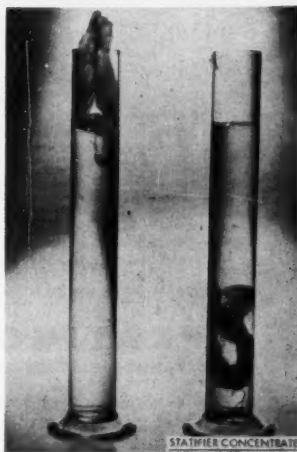
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THIS IS THE DRAVES SINKING TIME TEST—official test for wetting agents of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. The small weights attached to skeins of yarn weigh 1½ grams.

Statifier Concentrate is in the graduate at right, and a widely advertised wetting agent is in the other graduate.

The skein in the solution made with Statifier Concentrate had already sunk to bottom by the time the other skein started to sink. Both graduates have 1/4th of 1% solution of wet water. This is in the proportion of one pint of wetting agent in 50 gallons of water.

Fertilizer Demonstration Conducted in Texas

A cotton fertilizer demonstration conducted last year by B. B. Ashley of Millsap, Parker County, Texas, shows the value of having soil tested for plant food and applying fertilizer on the basis of the analysis.

The demonstration was located on deep sandy loam soil in the Brazos River Valley. Cotton, corn and peanuts had been grown on the land for many years—with no soil building crops and little, if any, fertilizer used.

Soil tests showed the soil to be slightly acid and low in organic matter, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Four hundred pounds of 8-8-8 fertilizer per

acre were recommended on the basis of the test.

Ashley set up 10 plots of cotton and used a different fertilizer treatment on each. These ranged from a check plot with no fertilizer applied to 400 pounds of 8-8-8 plus 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate as a sidedressing.

Best returns were obtained from 400 pounds of 5-10-5 and 400 pounds of 8-8-8. Both of these treatments returned nearly four dollars for each dollar spent for fertilizer.

A soil testing laboratory is operated at College Station by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service. Directions for taking and mailing soil samples can be obtained from local county agricultural agents.

8 out of 10
SELECT THIS NOZZLE
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COTTON SPRAYING

the NOZZLE proved
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Eight out of ten builders of spray booms select Spraying Systems TeeJet Spray Nozzles for their equipment. When spray nozzles can win out under the rigid testing of agricultural engineers . . . then these nozzles must be really good!

For example, in the spraying of insecticides for such pests as the boll weevil, the TeeJet makes certain that spraying will be effective. The TeeJet makes possible the correct misting action, with

forceful spray particle penetration to every part of the plant.

TeeJet Spray Nozzles are supplied for both boom and blower type sprayers. Nozzle orifice tips and strainers are available in every capacity from one gallon per acre and up. All orifice tips and strainers are fully REPLACEABLE AND INTERCHANGEABLE. For the best in spraying demand TeeJet nozzles . . . and look for the name Spraying Systems Co. stamped on every nozzle part.

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LAUGH IT OFF!

"Man treats laughter much too lightly; it is one of the most serious affairs of mankind."

HOW MUCH is a laugh worth in today's troubled world? A great deal, we think, hence the joke column in "The Press" called Laugh It Off.

But none of us ever dreamed two fats and oils trading firms in Hamburg, Germany, thought so much of the column.

This week we received a letter from Intercontinentale Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H., of Hamburg, and two copies of a small but beautifully bound and printed book with this title stamped in gold on the cover: Laugh It Off!

"We and our sister firm, Herbert Giebel," Intercontinentale Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H. writes, "have been interested readers of your excellent magazine for many years. Not the least of our pleasures has been your collection of jokes which you publish regularly in your Laugh It Off column. In fact, we have enjoyed those jokes so much that we have taken the liberty of collecting and publishing some of them in a little booklet, two copies of which we have the pleasure of presenting to you herewith. We are confident that you will forgive us this little act of plagiarism and the fact that unknowingly you have become our partner in bringing some cheer to the harassed German and international traders to whom we are sending this little collection."

It was the introduction to the book that really set us to wondering whether we sometimes don't take our more serious responsibilities too seriously. It reads:

"The idea to spice technical reports with humor did not originate with us. We copied it from the leading American trade journal, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, and because we liked their idea so very much we have turned to plagiarism and hope you'll forgive us our little weakness. We believed we owed it to all who have to grapple with the complicated problems of the international fats and oil trade, to brighten up their lives from time to time. That's why we interspersed some jokes among the reports in our 'Fettwirtschaftliche Berichte.' Maybe it is more necessary for us international traders than for others to keep in mind the poetical wisdom: Man treats laughter much too lightly; it is one of the most serious affairs of mankind."

"We know of the glad response which our—we beg your pardon—The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press' jokes have evoked from the readers of our 'Fettwirtschaftliche Berichte' and if this little volume which is a collection of the jokes published so far will give to our friends a few hours of good cheer in the new year, we will be happy also."

"Our very best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

• Although the nation's milk production hasn't changed much in the last three years, it's still 16 percent above the pre-war average. U.S. milk production in 1951 will average about one quart per person per day.

Research BRIEFS

Census Studies Reveal Strength Of American Agriculture

■ What science and modern techniques have done for agriculture is clearly reflected in current studies of the latest census figures. Progress in farming and industries associated with farming has been unparalleled in the past decade, especially in the South where the rate of gain has often been greater than elsewhere in the country. Today, there are some five million fewer people on U.S. farms than there were 10 years ago; even so, farm production has gone up by approximately 40 percent. The average farm has increased in size to more than 210 acres from 174 acres a decade ago. During the same period, tenancy on farms has taken a sharp drop. Twenty-seven percent of our farms today are operated by tenants, compared with 39 percent 10 years ago. The increasing efficiency of agriculture is further reflected by figures that show there are about 120,000 fewer hired workers on farms today than there were in 1940.

Big Guns Turned on Flies

■ That scourge of mankind and the animal kingdom, the fly, is getting some

special attention from the nation's leading scientific thinkers. To date, these men have been frequently outwitted by the wily fly whose extermination is yet only a dream. Latest evidence that the fly is a tough customer indeed comes from Korea where the pest has already developed resistance to control methods. The military people don't like it—nor the fact that lice also are showing uncommon stubbornness in the face of standard controls. Upshot is that the country's research brass is attempting to develop new and lethal controls that will really do the job of bringing sudden death to both flies and lice. Agriculture Department researchers are also working on the problem.

New Cottonseed Device

■ That new device they've been working on at Stoneville, Miss., for better drying and cleaning of cottonseed, is rousing hopes of researchers at USDA. They report that the new machine reduced foreign matter "materially" in tests at gins. The gadget is described as a large-capacity drier with perforated cleaning drums equipped for use of heated air. Further experiments with the machine are needed, says the USDA, but early tests show that it dries and cleans seed "well enough to improve the grade and market value significantly."

New Fiber in Florida

■ Major plantings in the South are planned for Kenaf, a new fiber imported from Latin America that is now being grown in Florida. Approximately 1,500 acres are being grown there under gov-

ernment contracts to provide seed for further Southern plantings. The government's objective, it is said, is to have adequate fiber on hand in case an emergency cuts off present foreign sources of jute.

Doctor Takes Paste at Dentifrices

■ Advertising claims for toothpaste give the dean of the School of Dentistry at the College of Virginia a distinct pain. A mixture of salt and baking soda, he claims, is as good as any dentifrice on the market. As for tooth brushes, fancy shapes don't impress the dean, at all. He thinks the best brush is one with a short row of bristle tufts, all of them the same length.

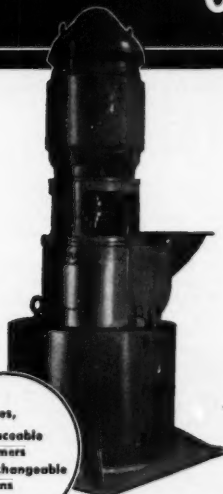
Fine Yarns from Coarse Wool?

■ Awhile back the woolen industry launched a research drive to discover methods of economically making fine yarns out of coarse wool. If a method were found, it would be a distinct boon for U.S. sheep raisers. Research progress to date, however, has not been too encouraging, according to what this reporter reads between the lines of recent woolen industry reports.

Food for Thought

■ More and more scientists appear to be contradicting the theory of Malthus, an Englishman of the last century who predicted that population gains would exceed gains in food production, eventually leading to world starvation. Many of today's scientists think produc-

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tion know-how is much greater today than Malthus ever dreamed—and that plenty of food could be produced to provide everyone with an adequate diet. A renowned Finnish scientist recently said it would be possible to produce enough food to feed about four billion people, or almost twice the present world population. There is a big "if" in the picture, however. The food could be produced only if the world puts its agricultural know-how to work.

Cottonseed Storage Adequate

■ Research men at USDA who make with figures report that there is enough storage space in the 12 leading cotton states for approximately 2,462,000 tons of cottonseed. Anticipated requirements

for mill storage during the current season, they say, add up to 2,302,000 tons.—leaving a margin for error of about 160,000 tons.

Young Folks Outsmart Oldsters

■ Left to themselves, young people choose better diets than older persons, according to a recent survey made by the Army and the Iowa State Experiment Station. The survey also reveals that people on the farm eat heartier meals, and have more zest for food, than city people do.

Feed from Tomatoes

■ A new feed for livestock, made from tomatoes, has been developed by the Delaware State Experiment Station. A seedcake from tomato seed, it has proved to be highly digestible, according to the Delaware researchers, who also point out that it contains approximately 35 percent of protein.

Others Eat More Meat

■ Contrary to some opinion, people of this country don't eat as much meat as those of several other nations. Nutritionists point out that the average American consumes some 148 pounds of red meat annually. This compares with 270 pounds in Argentina, and 245 pounds in New Zealand and Australia.

Dr. Ivan E. Miles Granted Leave to Take ECA Post

Dr. Ivan E. Miles, leader of Mississippi Extension Service agronomy and professor of soils, has been granted a year of leave from his duties at State College, Miss., to serve in Manila, Philippine Islands, as fertilizer distribution specialist for the Economic Cooperation Administration, according to Dr. Clay Lyle, dean and director, Division of Agriculture, Mississippi State College.

W. R. Thompson, associate Extension agronomist, will be acting head of Extension agronomy in Dr. Miles' absence, Dr. Lyle said.



Recovering from Operation

Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director of the National Cotton Council's division of production and marketing, underwent an appendectomy at George Washington Hospital in Washington, D. C., Dec. 13. Reports indicate he is recovering rapidly and expected to be back in Memphis by the end of this week.

Stewart & Stevenson Has New West Texas Branch


Stewart & Stevenson Services, distributors of General Motors diesel engines, has been given an extension of their GM distributor franchise to include the West Texas and Eastern New Mexico area and will soon open a new sales and service branch on the Midland-Odessa highway, Joe Manning, vice-president and general manager, announced this week. Stewart & Stevenson Services now serves all industry throughout Texas.

E. E. (Slim) Childress, former chief mechanical engineer for Stewart & Stevenson Services, has been named district manager for the new operation. Harold Whiteley, formerly with the Empire Machinery Company, will be the parts manager at the new West Texas store.

"Stewart & Stevenson Services pioneered the sale of General Motors diesel engines in Texas," Mr. Manning said. "And we have instigated many new ideas which have enabled us to attain our position as the nation's largest distributors of General Motors diesel engines," he added.

"It is our aim in serving the West Texas and Eastern New Mexico areas to put the full facilities of our organization behind this operation in order to bring to power users in this area the many tried and proven service principles which have made it possible for Stewart & Stevenson Services to reach top rank in the field of diesel power," Mr. Manning continued.

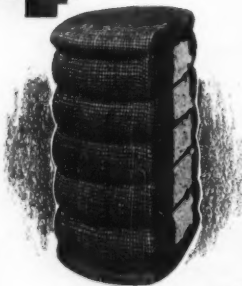
Among the "firsts" which Stewart & Stevenson Services has introduced in Texas are: an engine assembly exchange plan at a fixed price for the customer; flat rate zone trip charges for service instead of a mileage rate which has contributed to lowering maintenance costs for owners of General Motors diesel



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Carolina **BAGGING COMPANY**

HENDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA

engines, and a Stewart & Stevenson service school for the operators of GM diesel engines. In addition, Stewart & Stevenson Services maintains the largest distributor stock of General Motors engine parts anywhere, with quantities on hand at all times to completely build practically any GM diesel sold.

At the Houston headquarters and manufacturing plant, Stewart & Stevenson Services has established a service school for the customers. A new course in diesel engine maintenance and operation is started every two weeks and is open to personnel of any company which operates GM diesel engines. The course offers a practical approach in the care, operation and maintenance of GM diesel engines. This Stewart & Stevenson Service school has been widely recognized and has been attended by maintenance personnel from Mexico, Great Britain, Arabia, Venezuela and many other foreign countries. Special classes are held for Spanish-speaking people.

The new Stewart & Stevenson West Texas branch will be located on the Midland-Odessa highway, seven miles east of Odessa. A direct telephone will be established to both Midland and Odessa.

In addition to General Motors diesel engines, Stewart & Stevenson Services also manufactures a complete line of oilfield rig lighting equipment, utility units, pumping units, electrical generator sets, truck bodies and acts as distributor for Continental Red Seal engines, Chrysler industrial and marine engines, Chicago pneumatic engines, Petter diesel engines and Gardner-Denver pumps.

Tennessee Banker Makes Use Of "Feeding Practices"

C. W. Bailey, Clarksville, Tenn., banker who has received wide recognition for his leadership in agricultural and livestock programs, has cooperated with the NCPA Educational Service in distributing "Feeding Practices" to livestock producers in his territory.

A carefully selected list of livestock producers was compiled from the records of the First National Bank of Clarksville, through Mr. Bailey's cooperation, to insure that each person receiving the feeding bulletin would find the information useful.

W. O. Fortenberry on Texas Ag Workers Program

W. O. Fortenberry of Lubbock will represent West Texas in a discussion of future trends in Texas farming and ranching at the 25th annual convention of the Texas Agricultural Workers Association, Jan. 11-12, at San Antonio. Walter B. Moore, Dallas, chairman of the program committee, has announced.

Other leading farmers, businessmen, bankers and professional agricultural workers will appear on the program, which has "Agriculture Looks Ahead" as its theme.

• Each little raindrop is a miniature bomb. It digs a little hole in the ground as it drops. That's why stubble that leaves trash on the surface will help prevent erosion. The trash breaks the force of the raindrop.

December a Busy Month for NCPA's Byron Kirkland

Byron A. Kirkland, Southeastern Field Representative of the NCPA Educational Service, has visited with many oil mill and agricultural leaders in Georgia, North and South Carolina on recent field trips.

Mr. Kirkland also has attended a beef cattle conference at Raleigh, N. C.; the Sumter County Breeders Association meeting at Americus, Ga.; the Georgia Sheep Breeders Association meeting at Marietta; a cotton meeting at Spartanburg, S. C.; and other meetings.

Aubrey Gates Resigns Job With Extension Service

Aubrey D. Gates, associate director of the Agricultural Extension Service in Arkansas, is resigning effective Feb. 1, according to a recent announcement made by Dean Lippert E. Ellis of the College of Agriculture at the University of Arkansas.

Mr. Gates, who is resigning to become field director of a newly created Council on Rural Health of the American Medical Association, will be succeeded by C. A. Vines, who has been serving as assistant director.

• World cattle numbers (806,000,000 head as of Jan. 1, 1951) are at an all-time high. This number is eight percent above pre-war (1936-40) level. A further increase is forecast for Jan. 1, 1952. The U.S. has approximately 10 percent of the total cattle population of the world.

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December 1 Cotton Report

The Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, cooperating State agencies, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Bureau of the Census. The final total ginnings for the season compared with this forecast will depend upon whether the various influences affecting the harvesting of the portion of the crop still in the field will be more or less favorable than usual.

State	Acreage Harvested ¹			Lint Yield Per Harvested Acre ¹			Production (Ginnings) ^{1,2} 500 lb. gross wt. bales		
	Average 1940- 1949	1950	1951 (Dec. 1 est.)	Average 1940- 1949	1950	1951 (Dec. 1 est.)	Average 1940- 1949	1950	1951 Crop (Dec. 1 est.)
	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Thous. acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Thous. bales	Thous. bales	Thous. bales
Missouri	424	435	490	424	278	312	375	254	320
Virginia	29	18	21	389	120	365	24	4	16
N. Carolina	753	580	690	363	149	382	579	181	550
S. Carolina	1,108	865	1,045	308	224	394	707	406	860
Georgia	1,499	1,030	1,400	239	227	321	738	488	935
Florida	40	31	65	173	226	258	14	14	35
Tennessee	716	630	775	216	310	333	559	409	540
Alabama	1,635	1,305	1,460	275	212	303	919	575	929
Mississippi	2,419	2,030	2,330	326	314	333	1,644	1,332	1,620
Arkansas	1,980	1,670	2,070	343	313	290	1,414	1,090	1,255
Louisiana	904	715	920	281	287	400	527	426	765
Oklahoma	1,380	795	1,450	173	145	149	511	242	450
Texas	7,883	6,700	11,800	181	211	167	3,049	2,946	4,100
New Mexico	148	170	320	400	526	425	151	187	284
Arizona	228	275	555	449	825	741	222	474	860
California	458	581	1,290	600	805	657	584	978	1,770
Other States ³	18	13	17	405	246	286	16	7	10
United States	21,622	17,843	26,698	266.0	269.0	274.5	12,030	10,012	15,290
Amer.-Egypt. ⁴	56.0	103.2	60.7	301	298	365	25.4	64.2	46.3
Texas	7.5	42.2	24.0	363	214	340	4.1	18.9	17.0
New Mexico	7.0	15.5	14.4	326	238	299	3.5	8.2	9.0
Arizona	41.0	44.0	22.0	265	402	435	17.7	36.9	20.0
All other	—	.5	.3	—	168	447	—	.2	.3

¹ Acreage and yield data for 1944 through 1950 are as revised on the basis of the 1950 Census enumerations. Production revisions were made in Alabama and Florida in 1949 and 1950 only. The United States production remains unchanged.

² Allowances made for interstate movement of seed cotton for ginning.

³ Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada.

⁴ Included in State and United States totals.

Report on Cotton Ginning

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1951 prior to Dec. 1, 1951, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1950 and 1949.

State	Ginning (Running bales— linters not included)		
	1951	1950	1949
United States	*12,802,634	*8,785,265	*13,975,840
Alabama	894,470	545,273	838,173
Arizona	395,605	330,460	347,651
Arkansas	1,048,736	927,893	1,516,158
California	1,263,507	753,482	1,027,861
Florida	17,994	8,013	8,808
Georgia	896,892	475,629	584,081
Illinois	553	589	2,015
Kentucky	3,189	3,034	7,962
Louisiana	738,118	415,651	613,753
Mississippi	1,534,119	1,267,721	1,423,995
Missouri	252,356	187,698	428,896
New Mexico	203,801	162,207	205,250
North Carolina	511,906	179,920	447,384
Oklahoma	357,110	205,929	504,206
South Carolina	831,999	406,722	543,229
Tennessee	457,339	341,908	589,814
Texas	3,385,089	2,580,083	4,870,611
Virginia	10,751	3,043	15,433

*Includes 223,566 bales of the crop of 1951 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1950-51, compared with 283,243 and 297,843 bales of the crops of 1950 and 1949.

The statistics in this report include 26,804 bales of American-Egyptian for 1951, 35,493 for 1950, and 2,876 for 1949; also included are no bales of Sea-Island for 1951, none for 1950, and none for 1949.

The statistics for 1951 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginner being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Nov. 1 is 10,025,904 bales.

• Research conducted by the Texas Experiment Station near College Station indicates that seedling grass in cotton may be controlled more economically by using chemicals than by hand-thinning and hand-hoeing alone.

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At Jan. 28-29 Meeting

Council Will Study Supply Problems

■ Program planning and policy determination are also high on agenda.

Program planning and policy determination affecting every segment of the cotton industry will occupy a high place on the agenda of the National Cotton Council's fourteenth annual meeting at New Orleans, Jan. 28-29, Harold A. Young, Council president, has announced.

The record number of problems facing cotton tend to make the New Orleans sessions among the most important since the Council was established, the cotton leader declared.

"During this crucial period in American history, the industry must reach solutions not only to its own problems, but must also determine how it can be of greatest service to the nation," Mr. Young said.

Gloomiest outlook in production supplies is in the fields of labor, farm ma-

chinery, and certain types of fertilizer, according to Claude L. Welch, director of the Council's division of production and marketing.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates indicate a decrease in farm workers of about 400,000 from 1951 levels, Mr. Welch said. Since 1940, he declared that there has been a steady trend of workers away from the farm to towns and cities in the Cotton Belt.

"For agriculture at large to meet the high crop goals of the mobilization program, it is estimated that farm equipment equal to 115 percent of 1949 production will be needed," Mr. Welch said. "Today, however, some farm equipment authorities predict that unless government allocations of materials are increased, production of farm machinery will be as much as 20 percent below the 1951 rate. In the event such a cutback becomes necessary, it is logical to expect that cotton would suffer proportionately with other crops."

Phosphate fertilizers seem likely to be in short supply, he continued, pointing out that demand may exceed supply by as much as 30 percent. Though the long-range outlook for nitrogen supplies is good, Mr. Welch said that demand in 1952 is expected to be 15 to

20 percent greater than in 1951, while production will be increased by about five to eight percent.

The supply of planting seed likely will be sufficient to meet requirements, but unfavorable weather late in the season in some areas caused an increase in moisture and consequent deterioration in quality of some planting seed.

Currently it does not seem likely that there will be any shortage in chlorine and benzene for insecticides, but farmers are being urged to buy poisons early to avoid distribution bottlenecks.

Generally speaking, Mr. Welch said that the outlook for herbicides for control of weeds and grasses in cotton, for chemical defoliants, and for fungicides for use in seed treatment is for supplies sufficient to meet the anticipated demand.

The production supply situation will be studied prior to the opening of the meeting by the Council's twelve-member production and marketing committee headed by Dr. Charles R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., cotton grower. Committee recommendations will be submitted to the organization's delegate body on the first day of the conference.

Tom H. Hughston Establishes Hughston Sales Company

Announcement was made this week by Tom H. Hughston that he has resigned as manager of Swift & Company Oil Mill, Dallas, and established a new concern to be known as Hughston Sales



TOM H. HUGHSTON

Company, which will deal in cottonseed cake and meal, soybean cake and meal, and cottonseed hulls. Office and warehouse are at Farmers Branch, Texas, which adjoins the Dallas city limits. Mail address is P. O. Box 348, Farmers Branch and the telephone number is Nichols 7-7175 (Dallas).

Mr. Hughston has many friends in the crushing and ginning industries in Texas and other states. He went with the Swift mill in 1946 and was named manager the following year. He previously had been manager of the Collin County Cotton Oil Company at McKinney, Texas, succeeding his father, the late T. A. Hughston, in that position. His father was also manager of the Swift mill at Dallas at one time.

40,000 Acres Planted This Year

THE IMPERIAL VALLEY IN CALIFORNIA HITS COTTON'S COMEBACK TRAIL

■ VALLEY GAVE COTTON its big start in California but hasn't been an important producer since 1939, when 6,592 bales were harvested.

IT WAS IN California's Imperial Valley in 1910-11 that cotton assumed its first commercial importance in the state, with a production of close to 6,000 bales from 8,000 harvested acres. The Valley hit its peak in 1920, when 66,683 bales were produced on 150,000 acres. The last crop of any importance was produced in 1939, when the area harvested 6,592 bales.

This year the Imperial Valley went back to cotton in a pretty big way. It is estimated that growers will harvest upwards of 40,000 bales on 40,000 acres.

There are four gins located at various points in the Imperial Valley to take care of ginning and processing the 1951 crop. Two are owned by Anderson, Clayton & Company. One is in the north end of the Valley, northwest of Brawley. The other, to serve the south end, is northeast of El Centro.

All Imperial Valley cotton is grown under irrigation, and relatively high yields per acre are being produced. Water to irrigate the vast acreage is obtained from the All American Canal, flowing from the Imperial Dam, east of the Valley and north of Yuma, Ariz.

Approximately 70 percent of this year's cotton yield has been hand picked. First picking by hand gets most of the lower bolls, making it easier to use mechanical pickers later in the season after the first killing frost. Some growers this year used defoliant. Because temperatures in the Valley are higher than in the San Joaquin Valley, plants continue to grow until the first frost and farmers have found it more to their advantage to wait for frost before using mechanical pickers.

A small percentage of the farmers have grown cotton in the Valley in years past, but never on as big a scale as this year.

Because of the very satisfactory acre yields this year, growers are expected to plant something like 100,000 acres in 1952. The excellent yields obtained this year are attributed to the use of insecticides and chemical fertilizers.

Growers feel that cotton has a sound place in the Imperial Valley's agricultural pattern and will be a permanent and healthy addition to the area's economy.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—One French 4-cage screw press with 5-high 72" all-jacketed cooker, hypoid drive. One double box, all-steel Continental up-packing linter press and KJ trampler. One set 60" French 5-high crushing rolls, two bottom rolls roller-bearing, bottom roll 15", four top 16". Rolls have been reground and top roll corrugated.—Spurles & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Howell St., Dallas, Texas, P/Rspect 5855.

FOR SALE—75-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packer, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baling presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pneumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it. V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, French screw presses, cookers, dryers, rolls.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Cake Bin Feeders — Filter Presses, 25x27 with 40 Plates — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Shaft Coupling and Pulleys — 30" — 36" Chandler Hullers — Post and Pillow Block Ball Bearings — Conveyor Heads and Hangers — Enclosed Right Angle Drives — Elevator Bells, Buckets, Sprockets and Chains — Carver Lint Tailing Beater and Shaker.—Write, wire or phone Spurles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone P/Rspect 5855.

FOR SALE—Two brand new Fort Worth brushless linter attachments, \$150.00 each, f.o.b. Wilson, N. C.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

FOR SALE—Complete processing plant and equipment. Consists of grain elevator with truck shed, expeller room (including two five-high French mechanical screw presses), combination warehouse and sacking room, boiler plant, tracks and track scale. Complete description of plant site, plant, and equipment furnished upon request.—Address P. O. Box 1007, Decatur, Ill.

FOR SALE—Complete 3-pressure hydraulic oil mill and 2 cotton gins, all in good condition.—Union Cotton Oil Co., Prague, Okla.

FOR SALE—Anderson Expellers, 2 twin motor supers, 5 duos, oil setting tank and other oil mill equipment. All in A-1 condition.—Iowa Milling Company, P. O. Box 1871, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Gin Equipment for Sale

GINNERS—When in need of machinery or power—call us first. We can make prompt delivery of "government type" tower driers, heaters, and equipment. Many items of new and reconditioned equipment in stock. Tell us your needs.—R. E. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—3 rebuilt 80-saw Murray gins, never been used. In factory crates. A bargain if you need three gins same as new.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

ALL STEEL GIN BUILDINGS, any size. For immediate delivery in Texas.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1230 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas, Phone Randolph 5618.

FOR SALE—One complete 4-80 gin, with LeRoi engine power. Now in operation but insufficient cotton raised to justify continued operation.—Write Box "FS", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Never was better time to buy Rio Grande Valley gins this now. Have some real bargains.—Call or write M. M. Phillips, Phones 3-1171 or 3-3914, P. O. Box 1238, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Murray air blast ball bearing stands, lint flue, roller bearing shafting split steel pulleys 72" metal lined condenser, Stacy dropper, 35 and 40" fans, seed elevator, Murray Triplex pump, press with Cameron Trampler and Holby device, Murray steel belt conveyor, new saws. All formerly a complete battery of a two battery outfit. Also four V-belt Mitchell Special extractor, cleaner, feeders. Serial number 18937 up. All stored at Wylie, Texas. To complete this to a modern drier system have a deferred order with John E. Mitchell Co. for 4-section, Jembo Unit, conveyor distributor and 2-M gas heater. At present have 160 h.p. LeRoi gas engine, ex-cotton gin.—Contact owner, G. E. Drewery, 819 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Texas, night phone LAkeside 1810.

AUTOMATIC gas heaters delivered and installed in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 27 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Vile Platte, La.

FOR SALE—One 10 ft. all-steel, center-feed Lummas bur extractor, two years old.—W. S. Moore & Son Gin, Navasota, Texas.

NOTICE: Wanted—county sales representatives in West Texas. We invite you to investigate opportunities of county dealerships of a highly successful line of overhead cotton conditioning equipment which includes cleaners, driers, and extractors. Write today for full information.—Box "DA" in care of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Murray outfit complete to be moved, machinery only. Direct connected ball bearing gins with new fronts. Electric motors with tex rope drive on gins and fans. All-steel Hardwick-Etter single extracting feeders.—Write R. C. Kobel, 114 North 25th, Ft. Smith, Ark.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummas air blast gin, with all equipment.—Write Box E, Goliad, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummas air blast gin in good condition, large cotton house and seed house, good house for ginner. Over 3 acres of land. Ginned over 3 thousand bales this season.—Henry Novosad, East Bernard, Texas.

WE NEED listings on gins to be moved—also gins for sale anywhere to be operated. When you want a gin you had better call us—we have the best.—Texas Gin Brokers, Box 393, Phone 640, Pharr, Texas.

GINs FOR SALE—For removal, 4-80 saw complete Murray gin outfit with all steel building, glass front gins, Mitchell extractors, steel condenser and 14 foot overhead extractor, brand new 5-cylinder cleaner and 14 shelf tower drying system, seed scales, new fans. Electric power with V-belt drives. Plant belted up ready to run but has not ginned a bale of cotton since many items of new machinery installed. Price \$25,000.00. Also 5-80 saw Murray complete outfit, glass front gins, Mitchell 3-section pre-cleaner, conveyor distributor, Mitchell super units with hot air equipment, almost new 72" steel condenser, 14 shelf "government type" tower drier, seed scales, two rotor lifts, seed sterilizer, Mitchell heater, Gullett heater, 50-ton, 34" Howard truck scale with recording beam, 150 h.p., 100 h.p. and two smaller motors. Priced to sell with or without land and galvanized iron clad building. For further information and appointment to inspect either plant, contact R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete 4-80 gin less buildings, to be moved. Includes late model Mitchell super units, conveyor distributor and drier. Steel bound press and 72" all steel condenser. Priced right.—Write G. N. Irish, Box 1567, Muskogee, Okla.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One set seed scales, two Rotor Lifts, 16 ft., one iron bound PX Murray press, or any make of good iron bound press.—Elsie Sapp, 216 Franklin, Waco, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WELL ESTABLISHED Cotton Company operating in Mexico has an opening for a gin operator and/or engineer to fill a position with broad administrative and operating responsibility.—Write, stating experience, education, and references to Box LR c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1230 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-5618.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stevenson & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—One new two-row Allis-Chalmers cotton picker. Never been used.—R. E. Demaree, Lake County Cotton Co., Inc., Malden, Mo.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline power units in stock, also parts, always see Stevenson & Stevenson Services FIRST. Contact your nearest branch.

Do you have a power unit to sell—or do you want to buy a used one? See the classified column headed "Power Units and Miscellaneous" on this page. It will bring you quick results.

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Sales — Repairs

To better serve the Southwest cotton industry we now pick up and deliver **FREE** any equipment for sale or repair. Don't be shut down! Call us and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant free while we repair your equipment in our shop.

To further our aim to give fast and dependable service, we have established a motor repair shop at Harlingen, Texas.

Take advantage of factory-trained men, large copper wire availability, expert machinists, accurate balancing and testing equipment. Our facilities are as close as your telephone, and no more expensive than if done in your city.

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

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| 1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 1—250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, slip ring | 2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring | 1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage |
| 4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring | 4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring |
| 8—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring | 2—75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage |

Fan and Press Pump motors and all other ratings in stock.

CALL ON US — DAY OR NIGHT — ANYWHERE

Complete starting equipment available for above motors.
Free rental while we repair your motors.

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Soybean Production:

World Output Down Slightly in 1951

■ Peculiarities of distribution make a reliable estimate difficult, but the estimated decline is largely due to shorter U.S. crop.

Soybean production in 1951 may be near 650 million bushels, according to reports to USDA. This is somewhat less than last year's record crop now estimated at 654 million bushels.

Soybeans are grown on some scale in a great many countries throughout the world and estimates for 40-odd countries are included in the above totals. At the same time there are relatively few countries in which soybeans are of real commercial importance. About 90 percent of the entire world crop is concentrated in the United States and China (including Manchuria). Thus there are no third areas of comparable importance. Korea, Japan, and Indonesia hold the next positions but together account for only five percent of production. Canada, the Soviet Union, and Brazil apparently are the only other countries which produce as much as one million bushels.

These peculiarities of the geographical distribution of soybeans make it extremely difficult to arrive at reliable production estimates for 1951. Official production records are generally lacking for countries where soybeans are of minor commercial importance and more than half the commercial area lies in that part of the world for which recent reports are incomplete or unavailable. There is an estimated 1951 non-communist production of 313 million bushels against 321 million last year and a pre-war average of 87 million bushels.

The estimated decline of eight million bushels from 1950 is largely explained by the shorter crop in the U.S. compared with last year. Likewise the sharp increase from prewar is largely explained by the rapidly expanding soybean industry in the U.S. On a percentage basis, soybean production also has been expanding rapidly in Brazil and Canada. Both countries more than doubled production between 1948 and 1951.

With minor exceptions, only the U.S. and Manchuria are expected to be on an exporting basis for 1951 crop beans. Thus while Manchuria produces fewer

soybeans than China proper, the crop prospects in Manchuria are of particular significance to world trade. Based on fragmentary information but substantiated from different sources, production there has recovered progressively since 1949 and the 1951 crop is probably well over 100 million bushels.

• Cotton is important in both peace and war. A bale of cotton linters provides smokeless powder for 100,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, 20,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition, 2,700 rounds of anti-aircraft shells, or 85 rounds of heavy tank ammunition.

HINCKLEY

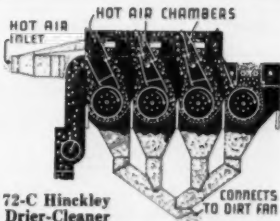
Gin Supply Co., 4008 Commerce
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A Hinckley Drier-Cleaner makes a smooth, clean sample. It blows the fine pin trash out. It increases your turn-out.

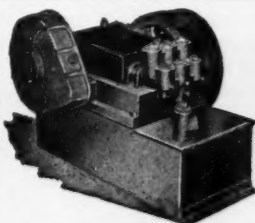
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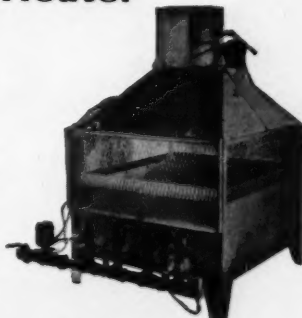
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Automatic Gas Heater

An Automatic Gas Heater of over a million B.T.U. capacity that will furnish sufficient heat for any type Hot Air Dryer.

Heater furnished for Natural, Butane, Propane, or Manufactured Gas.

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WRITE: P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

Cotton Producers Face Problems

■ Farmers need reasonable assurances of fair price for 1952 crop and of more equitable method for importing labor.

According to the Missouri Cotton Producers Association, Missouri's cotton producing area faces the most critical production problems in its history. In a statement to the membership, Pres-

ident S. Crews Reynolds indicated that cotton farmers must demand a reasonable assurance of a fair price for the '52 crop and also assurance that the government would work out a more equitable program providing for the importation of Mexican nationals to work on cotton farms next year.

W. P. Hunter, of Sikeston, who is chairman of the MCPA labor committee, has reported very unfavorable experience with Mexican labor during 1951. Mr. Hunter feels that the American farmer has been treated unfairly as he has been required to guarantee transportation costs, subsistence payments, medical care, procurement fees, guaranteed minimum wages, and return transportation to the border, while the Mexican worker is not obligated in any

way. Mr. Hunter pointed out that cotton picked by Mexican labor has cost the farmer more than twice the average rate paid to domestic labor. However, in Mr. Hunter's words, the farmer has no choice in the matter—under the present agreement he must either pay the price and accept all the inequities, or leave his cotton in the field.

President Reynolds stated that the farmer should not be required to carry the responsibility of all-out cotton production without any assurance whatsoever that he will receive a reasonable return for his labor and investment, and that current high production costs and shortages of labor and materials should be considered in the formulation of price support programs. Reynolds said he did not consider the announcement made by USDA that the price of cotton would be supported at 90 percent of parity in 1952, which means less than 32 cents per pound, in line with contracts being awarded industry on a cost-plus basis. He said that the MCPA is considering taking the lead and urging other cotton producer groups to participate in a petition to the Secretary of Agriculture requesting the 1952 support level to be set above 90 percent of parity.

Reynolds went on to say that unless some reasonable program is worked out, cotton farmers in Missouri will be forced to reduce plantings in 1952 to a level inconsistent to the well-being of the economy in the cotton area. According to Mr. Reynolds, the economy in the cotton area is geared to cotton production. And high taxes coupled with excessive production costs demand high gross returns from each acre of land. He said too, that no other crop adapted to the area will produce more than one-half the gross returns per acre as compared to cotton. If labor and high production costs force cotton farmers out of business, more than 50 percent of the total gross income will be lost in the cotton area, Mr. Reynolds asserted. "This loss would result in the closing of an astounding number of business houses, and the transition period to follow would mean widespread bankruptcy."

Reynolds said the association's campaign to provide production assistance for the 1952 crop will be greatly intensified and that labor and a fair price are only two factors in the overall plan, as many farmers will be eligible for disaster loans as a result of the extremely short cotton crop this year. He stated that the Farmers' Home Administration had assured the association that ample funds would be available for disaster loans in 1952.

The association is sponsoring a research program in the field of cotton production, as farmers throughout the cotton area are demanding more information that would result in more efficient cotton production. The research program will be coordinated with the work of the association's Soil Conservation Committee. Maxwell Williams, of Gideon, chairman of the committee, states that his committee is studying drainage problems in Southeast Missouri and stressing conservation practices that would result in greater yields per acre.

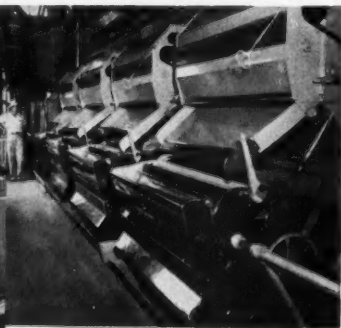
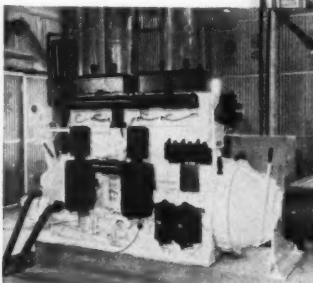
• U.S. farmers now have nearly 4,000,000 tractors. And almost nine out of 10 American farms now have electricity.

"We have a surplus of power and were amazed at the low operating cost..."

"We built a new gin last year to replace the one that burned," says Paul W. Dominick, Sec. & Treas. of Dominick Brothers, Mira, Louisiana. "Our new gin is a 4-stand 80-saw Continental with the latest equipment... purchased an LRZ Waukesha (engine)... We have a surplus of power and were amazed at the low operating cost of our first year's operation. We

ginned 3,429 bales with a Butane cost of \$2,261.02 for our engine and two driers. Our oil cost was \$128.30... ginning cost about 69 cents per bale. We highly recommend Waukesha Engines for economical gin service," concludes Mr. Dominick. And many other experienced ginners say the very same thing. To find out why—send for Bulletins 1579 and 1434.

Interior and exterior of Dominick Bros. Co., Mira, La., powered by WAUKESHA 6-LRZ COTTON GIN ENGINE—six cylinders, 9 3/4" bore x 8 1/2" stroke, 3520 cu. in. displ.



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Swift Announces Changes In Texas Mill Managers

B. C. Reese, manager of the Swift & Company Peanut Shelling Plant at Stephenville, Texas, has been named manager of the Swift oil mill at San Antonio,



B. C. REESE

according to E. F. Czichos, district manager, Dallas. Mr. Reese assumed his new duties Dec. 17, replacing R. P. Tull, who has been named manager of the company's Dallas oil mill. Tom H. Hughston,



R. P. TULL

former manager at Dallas, resigned to go into business for himself (see p. 25).

Mr. Reese started in the oil mill business in 1928 and has been manager at Stephenville for the last 14 years. Mr. Tull has been manager at San Antonio since 1943. He had been in Houston previously and has been associated with the cottonseed crushing industry since 1939. Mr. Tull has been chairman of the public relations committee of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association since 1948.

• The Soil Conservation Service was created by Congress in 1935.

Oilseed Crop in Nigeria Above Earlier Forecast

Revised estimates for the 1951-52 export crop of peanuts in Nigeria now range from about 350,000 to 360,000 short tons of shelled peanuts, according to reports to USDA. The sizable increase from last season's crop of 160,000 tons is due to timely rains, high per acre yield, and an increase in the area planted.

Sesame seed production during the 1951-52 season is expected to surpass the previous year's output of 10,250 tons. Soybean prospects are rated as good. During the 1950-51 season 131,400 bushels were purchased for export.

During the 1950-51 season, from a production of 33,000 tons of cottonseed, 12,800 tons were consumed in Nigeria

as seed for planting and as stock feed, and 20,200 tons were exported. Growing conditions have been favorable and a general estimate of the current crop has been placed at 39,200 tons of cottonseed, with a potential export tonnage of 22,400 tons.

Production of palm kernels for the export market is estimated at about 370,000 tons in 1951 compared with 466,000 tons last year. Palm oil purchases to Oct. 4, 1951, from the 1951 crop, totaled 154,500 tons against 193,800 tons in the year 1950.

• The 5-10-5 and 4-12-4 grades accounted for about three-fourths of the mixed fertilizers sold in Texas last year. Superphosphate (20 percent) accounted for about half of the fertilizer materials sold.

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ALL VARIETIES

Delta Pine 15
DPL Fox
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**CARLOAD
LOTS**

**ALEXANDRIA
SEED CO., INC.**

ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA



CG&OM Press Photos

Camera Flashbacks to the Insect Control Conference

IN TOP PICTURE Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director of the National Cotton Council's Production and Marketing Division, is shown at the microphone, opening the Fifth Annual Cotton Insect Control Conference held at Memphis Dec. 4-5. Mr. Welch was general chairman of the conference. Others shown are, left to right, Paul Mayfield, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. Harold H. Shepard, of PMA-USDA, Washington; and M. P. Jones of USDA's Extension Service, Washington. All were first day speakers. CENTER PICTURE shows activity at the registration desk at Hotel Peabody, conference headquarters. BOTTOM PICTURE shows only a part of the record-breaking crowd at the opening session. The Cotton Insect Control Conference has become one of the year's largest and most important meetings.

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Specializing in analyses of Cottonseed, Soybeans and their products,
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- ★ Cairo, Ill.
- ★ Des Moines, Iowa
- ★ Decatur, Ill.
- ★ Clarksdale, Miss.

Louisiana Senator to Speak At Council's Annual Meeting

Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, will be the principal speaker at the National Cotton Council's fourteenth annual meeting in New Orleans, Jan. 28, Harold A. Young, Council president, announced this week.

A member of the Senate since 1937, Senator Ellender has long been active on the agriculture committee, becoming chairman with the convening of the 82nd Congress in January, 1951. He assisted in drafting the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which forms the basis of the present national farm program.

"The Council is fortunate in having Senator Ellender as its principal speaker," Mr. Young said. "The message he will bring us will be of importance not only to cotton but also to all American agriculture."

The Louisiana Senator will speak at the opening session of the two-day meeting which will bring to New Orleans more than 600 leaders of the cotton industry from Virginia and the Carolinas to California and Nevada.

Butler Manufacturing Co. Appoints General Manager

A surprise announcement of a new general manager, the unveiling of new production facilities and office quarters, and payment of employees in \$2 bills highlighted a three-day series of Open House tours by the Butler Manufacturing Company in Kansas City, Mo. The event was held Dec. 6, 7 and 8.

Occasion was the observance of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the company. Some 5,000 residents of Greater Kansas City and industrial leaders from various parts of the country were guests of the company during the celebration.

The announcement of the appointment of John A. Morgan to the post of general manager was made by Oscar D. Nelson, president. In his new position Mr. Morgan will be making the policy decisions affecting all phases of the company's operations. At 36, Mr. Morgan probably is one of the youngest men ever to attain a top executive position of a leading national industrial firm. He will be at the helm of a company which has nearly 3,000 employees with plants in Minneapolis, Minn.; Galesburg, Ill.; Richmond, Calif.; and Birmingham, Ala.

The company produces steel grain bins, watering tanks, buildings, truck tanks, aircraft refuelers, oil field equipment, dry cleaning equipment, and an extensive list of special metal products.

Garnett A. Yoder, Texas Ginner, Dies Dec. 12

Garnett A. Yolder, 41, prominent Raymondville, Texas, ginner and contractor, died unexpectedly Dec. 12 following a short illness.

Mr. Yoder was a partner in the Lanier Gin company of Hargill.

Survivors include his wife, three children, David Yoder, Lanier Yoder, and Garnett Yoder, Jr., all of Raymondville; his mother, Mrs. Lillie Mae Yoder of San Antonio, Texas, and one sister, Mrs. Arthur Hirschfield of Brownsville, Texas.

Castor Bean Strippers Used In Fall Harvesting

Tractor-mounted, two-row, castor bean strippers, developed through the cooperative efforts of agricultural engineers and agronomists of USDA and the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, were used this fall to harvest a large part of the 80,000 acres planted to this defense-important oil crop.

The critical industrial need for castor oil, to be used in protective coatings for equipment, as a plasticizer in fabrics, in lubricating oils and greases, and in hydraulic fluid, prompted the USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation to enter into contract with a machinery manufacturer to build 60 of these strippers for use in Oklahoma and Texas harvest fields.

Engineers and agronomists successfully developed and tested a one-row stripper last year, but the urgent need for a machine that could handle a bigger share of this year's harvest, resulted in the rapid development of a two-row machine which got much of its field testing as it harvested the 1951 crop. The 60 strippers were placed at strategic locations throughout the Southwest by CCC representatives to be used by custom operators in harvesting the castor bean crop.

The two-row stripper employs a beater mechanism that strips the castor bean capsules (pods) from the plants without pulling the plants from the ground. A gathering unit on the harvester moves the castor plants gently into reach of the fabric beaters, which shake

and strip the capsules from the plant. Parallel augers move the capsules to an elevator which carries them to a trailing wagon.

Castor beans to be harvested by the stripper can be grown generally throughout the southern Oklahoma-Texas area and it is anticipated that about 200,000 acres of the beans will be planted in 1952. It is expected that the experimental strippers, each of which can handle some 300 to 400 acres of crop during the harvest season, will be available in greater quantity.

Philippine Copra Output Continues to Be Large

Philippine production of coconut products during the third quarter of 1951 totaled 292,000 long tons in copra equivalent, an increase of 20 percent from the 244,300-ton output in the previous quarter.

Vegetable Oilseed Situation In French West Africa

French West Africa's 1951-52 peanut crop is estimated at 854,000 short tons of unshelled nuts, which is about 190,000 more tons than last year's harvest. Of the total output an estimated 640,000 tons are expected to be commercialized, 16,000 tons consumed as food, 110,000 tons pressed into oil by natives, and 88,000 tons set aside for seed. A total of 435,000 tons were commercialized from the 1950-51 crop.

Council Publishes Book For Cotton Reference

The National Cotton Council has distributed over 2500 copies of its recently published reference book, "Cotton From Field to Fabric."

Copies have been purchased by colleges, high schools, department stores, banks, manufacturers and many other textile industry groups, the Council said. Textile selling organizations have ordered copies in quantity for distribution to salesmen. Retailers have circulated the 47-page volume among key salespeople.

"I can see now that I am finally going to learn a little something about the cotton textile business," a veteran cotton manufacturer wrote after perusing the book.

A textile magazine publisher commented that it is the "most helpful book I have ever seen on cotton."

"Cotton From Field to Fabric" was published by the Council in September as a readable textbook for technicians and students and an authoritative manual for the reference of textile industry members. It tells the over-all story of cotton—cultivation, harvesting, ginning, grading, spinning, weaving and finishing. A special section displays 112 actual swatches of cotton fabrics, ranging from basic gray goods to a variety of finished types.

Copies of "Cotton From Field to Fabric" may be obtained from the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., at \$3.25 per copy.



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Step up your ginning efficiency—Keep Gin saws sharp!

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Doublecut, shown left, available in 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 1 7/8" sizes. Improved singlecut in 1 3/4" size. Not shown are taper and slim parallel files for Helm and Carver Machines, 141 Saws.

1 1/2-inch Duplex Gummer Files, Roachback and Standard.

Made of high grade steel for Wood's Duplex Machines, these same gummer files are also available for other makes of portable machines. When ordering, specify your make of machine. When ordering for Wood's Duplex Machines, specify make of gin.



WOOD'S 5-HEAD ROTARY GUMMER

The
"Quint"
Duplex
No. 55



Fits any gin or linter saw 9" to 12 1/2" in diameter. Five heads automatically adjust to slight variations in diameter or tooth alignment for dual side dressing and pointing. Unconditionally guaranteed. Weight 248 lbs.

Hot Seed Thermometers

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An Extension Worker Speaks Up . . . Says

FAMILY FARM IS A... Myth

■ IT ISN'T GENERALLY expected of Federal-State agricultural workers to take sharp issue with programs generated by USDA's top brass. But here we have the refreshing spectacle of an Extension engineer doing just that. Mr. Taylor's comments relate to USDA's Family Farm Policy Review, the name given a series of grass roots meetings that have been held throughout the country. Nothing we have seen so neatly exposes the fallacy of the "family farm" idea as does this pin-point comment by Mr. Taylor.—ED.

YOU HAVE PROBABLY been hearing a great deal these days about the "family size" or "family type" farm as the basic unit for agricultural production. Of course, the family group is undoubtedly the basic unit of our society, and many families reside on farms. People are born, live, work—many of them prosper—and die on farms. Many families are rightfully proud to be called

By **CHARLEY S. TAYLOR**

Extension Agricultural Engineer,
New Mexico A. & M. College

farm families. But to conclude from this that the basic unit of our agricultural production is a "family-type" or "family-size" farm is thinking devoid of logic and reason. It bears all the earmarks of "decision based on premises"—frequently false premises—that has shaped so much of our high-level farm policy in recent years.

It may be that people are a bit weary of premises, dreams, idealistic Utopias. We could perhaps use a few hard, cold facts. And the fact is: A farm is a business enterprise. When you've got that, you've about had it. To be sure, there are little farms, and big farms, and middle-sized farms. There are farms op-

erated by one individual, farms operated by one family, and farms that require many families and/or individuals to operate. In fact, there are all sorts of farms, and so long as our country remains free, there likely always will be. But to select any particular one as the basic unit of agricultural production is being arbitrary, to say the least.

Farming involves the combination of capital—represented by agricultural resources—facilities, labor and management to achieve agricultural production. The more successful this operation is, the greater the production per unit cost and the better suited is the enterprise to achieve even greater future production efficiency. These production features are no different than those of any other business enterprise.

Attempting to establish a basic unit for such an endeavor is about as sensible as trying to become a nation whose population is comprised entirely of "average" men. When man no longer has the possibility or the hope of rising above the average, the progress of civilization will cease. And when our ultimate goal in agricultural progress becomes any particular type, kind, or fashion of farm, we will cease to be the greatest nation on this earth.

Jay G. Portfield Named to Oklahoma A. & M. Post

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JAY G. PORTERFIELD

ery at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station near Chickasha, Okla., after Jan. 1, 1952.

His appointment as Oklahoma A. & M. associate professor of agricultural engineering was announced by Prof. E. W. Schroeder, head of the A. & M. agricultural engineering department. He will be in charge of all farm machinery research and teaching at A. & M.

Porterfield, 30, has been assistant professor of agricultural engineering at Iowa State College, Ames, since September, 1949. He holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from Iowa State, is a registered professional engineer, and is a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Alpha Zeta honorary fraternity in agriculture, Sigma Xi research fraternity, and other organizations.



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CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

1952

- Jan. 6-7—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association-Allied Industry annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas. For additional information, write Jay C. Stilley, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 109 N. Second, Dallas.
- Jan. 28-29—National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.
- Feb. 11-12—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association annual meeting. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. E. M. Cooke, Georgetown, Texas, secretary-treasurer.
- March 3-4—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.
- March 10-11-12—Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis, Tenn. W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held in connection with Midsouth Gin Exhibit, same dates.
- March 10-11-12—Midsouth Gin Exhibit, Memphis, Tenn. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, Blytheville, Ark.
- March 10-11-12—Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, Box 226,

Milan, secretary-treasurer. To be held in connection with Midsouth Gin Exhibit, same dates.

- March 24-25—Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.
- March 30—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Carl Trice Williams, P. O. Box 369, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.
- March 31, April 1-2—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 North Second Ave., Dallas 1, Texas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 444, 3116 Commerce St., Dallas 1, Texas.
- April 28-29-30, 1952—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. William Argue, Anderson, Clayton & Company, Cotton Exchange Bldg., P. O. Box 2538, Houston 1, Texas, general chairman.
- May 12-13—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary-treasurer.
- May 19-20-21—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.
- May 26-27-28—Fifty-eighth annual convention, National Oil Mill Superin-

tendents Association. Rice Hotel, Houston, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

- June 2-3—Sixth joint annual convention, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association and Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. The General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, Ga., secretary of Georgia association; T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association.
- June 3-4-5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.
- June 8-9-10-11—North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association-South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint annual convention. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N. C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia 1, S. C., treasurer, South Carolina association.

Miss Fannie Beth Allen Marries Bob Peacock

Miss Fannie Beth Allen of Lubbock, Texas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Allen of Loop, Texas, was married to Bob Allen Peacock Dec. 22 in Seagraves, Texas. Mr. Allen owns and manages the Loop Gin.

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Weed Control

(Continued from Page 13)

and grasses are in the seedling stage. In current usage there are two types of oils available: (1) a non-fortified type in which the weed killing properties depend upon its contents of aromatic hydrocarbons, and (2) a fortified type in which this property is in part derived from a non-volatile herbicide. The fortified herbicidal oils have not been adequately tested by experiment stations. If used, the recommendations of the manufacturer as to rates and methods of application should be carefully followed. For the non-fortified type, for which more Beltwide experimental results are available, the following guides are suggested: The rate of application should be five gallons per acre applied with a directional spray in such a manner that two fan-shaped spray patterns horizontal to the ground surface are directed across the row. The nozzles tips should be approximately 10 inches apart. The spray pattern is directed in such a manner that the foliage of the cotton plant is not contacted. Because of possible injury, more than three applications are not recommended. The time interval between applications should not be less than five days. It is believed that herbicidal oils should not be applied after bark cracks begin to form. Efficiency of herbicidal oils is reduced when grass foliage is wet from rain or dew. As stated previously, herbicidal oils will not control established perennial pests such as Johnson grass, nut grass and trumpet vine. The regrowth of tops from these pests will be slower when treated with herbicidal oils than when cut off with a hoe.

IV. Equipment and Cultural Practices

Many types of equipment will meet the requirements for applying chemicals for weed and grass control in cotton. Presently owned equipment may be adapted for the application of the different chemicals now available.

Several basic points should be considered when obtaining equipment. Some of the important ones are noted as follows:

1. The pump is the critical part of the system and must be able to handle the dinitro type pre-emergent sprays as well as the herbicidal oil sprays for post-emergent work.
2. Tractor powered pumps (usually PTO driven) are satisfactory and cheaper than pumping arrangements with a separate source of power.
3. Gear type pump with a discharge rating of five to seven gallons per minute and capable of developing a maximum pressure of approximately 100 psi are large enough for pre-emergent spraying and more than adequate for post-emergent work.
4. Bearing and seals should be resistant to the materials being used. This applies also to any hose on the sprayer.
5. Agitation requirements are small for the dinitro sprays. A thorough mixing is required when filling the sprayer but afterwards by-pass agitation is usually ample. Post-emergent sprays that are applied undiluted require no agitation.
6. A by-pass valve, easily adjusted

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and accurate, is required to control boom pressure.

7. Properly located screens are very important to satisfactory spraying. A screen to strain the liquids as they enter the tank is desirable. Line strainers between the supply tank and pump, and between the pump and boom should be used. In general 50 mesh screens have been found satisfactory for these two points. Nozzles with built in screens will afford another point for screening. Screens for nozzles will vary with the size of the nozzle opening, but generally the size screens furnished by the manufacturer will be satisfactory.

The general procedures now agreed upon by the various workers concerned emphasize the necessity of applying pre-emergent sprays simultaneously with planting. It is also agreed that the seed bed to which these materials are applied must be firm, smooth and clod-free. These conditions necessitate the mounting of extra equipment on the planting tractor.

Some type of roller or other device to smooth the seed bed will have to be combined with the planting equipment. Press wheels mounted so that they form an extension of the regular planter press wheel will break up clods and leave a firm bed on most light or sandy soils. Such wheels are sometimes formed from sheet metal and are adaptable in most instances to both front and rear mounted planting equipment. Spring pressure may be used to exert sufficient force on the seed bed on most light soils. Heavier rollers or wheels may be

required in instances where the clod formations are more difficult to break up and extra pressure is necessary to firm and smooth the seed bed. It is generally suggested that any press wheels be such that the smoothed area is one to two inches wider than the band width to be sprayed. The larger diameter wheels are preferred because of the lower angular velocity of the wheel. If possible a minimum diameter of 10 inches should be considered.

The spraying equipment must also be mounted on the planting tractor. One nozzle accurately centered over each row is adequate to apply pre-emergent sprays. Use of a nozzle delivering a wide (70-80 degree) fan-shaped pattern and delivering the proper discharge at 25-40 pounds per square inch pressure allows coverage of the desired 12 to 14 inch band with the nozzle suspended relatively close to the seed bed surface. These conditions afford proper coverage while minimizing losses due to drift.

The untreated or unsprayed portion of the row may be cultivated at the same time post-emergence oils are applied. The shoulder portion of the seed bed, or that area between the middle sweeps and the sprayed portion of the bed is the most difficult to cultivate. It must be remembered that any soil thrown on the treated area of the seed bed will reduce the effectiveness of the chemical control. At the same time a ridge on either side of the row will interfere with the spray pattern of the post-emergent nozzles.

To date, weed knives have best met the cultivation requirements in this critical zone. The chief disadvantage of this

type tool seems to be the difficulty of proper depth control. Several models of shielded sweeps have been tried experimentally and will be available in some instances next season. These have shown promise of being a good tool for meeting the requirements of cultivating in a chemical weed control program. If those implements that were used last season prove satisfactory, it is suggested that their use be continued.

The same basic spray equipment that is used for pre-emergence sprays is adaptable to post-emergent sprays. Parallel action spray shoes that carry the nozzles for the post-emergent spraying are available from several sources. The more recently developed shielded sweeps are also adapted to carry the post-emergent nozzles. Nozzles that deliver a flat fan type spray pattern may be used for this operation, and one nozzle on each side of the row will be required. It should be noted in this respect that the total amount of material applied to the row will be divided between two nozzles. Maximum pressures for post-emergent spraying should not be over 40-50 lbs./in² and speeds ordinarily used in cultivating are satisfactory.

Weed control gained by the application of the proper dosages of pre- and post-emergence spraying may have to be supplemented by post-season cultivation practices. Where practical, the use of flame cultivation as soon as the size of the cotton permits, is suggested.

Calibration of spray equipment should be carefully carried out to assure application of the desired spray rates. Such calibration should include an actual measurement of nozzle discharge based on measured forward speed of the tractor

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and the application rate in gallons per acre. Tolerances for spray application for chemical weed control in cotton do not allow haphazard calibration.

These general guides are not to be construed as specific recommendations. Consult your state experiment stations, extension service workers, or vocational agricultural teachers for local recommendations.

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New Insecticide Plant Built in Colorado

The latest and most modern facilities for the manufacturing of agricultural and household insecticides will be a part of the new insecticide plant now being completed by the Chemical Corporation of Colorado in Denver. Suffering a \$100,000 fire in August of this year at their present site, the company recently acquired the buildings and land once occupied by the Creager Manufacturing Company.

Situated on six acres one-half mile northwest of the Denver city limits, the new plant will double the company's present production capacity of insecticides.

Using the latest in equipment, the plant will employ 75 people on a 24-hour shift basis. Plans are now being made for the operation to house a modern bio-assay chemical laboratory, a greenhouse for testing insecticides on vegetable and grain test plots, and a practical control system for livestock insecticides through the use of a test cattle herd that will be raised on the company grounds.

The Chemical Corporation's present plant is being remodeled and will contain the firm's weed killer manufacturing as well as the company offices. Production at both plants will be under the direction of C. W. Van Pelt, technical director for the Denver firm. Chemical Corporation products under the brand name Colorado 44 are shipped to 48 states as well as many foreign countries.

Texas Mill Badly Damaged By \$100,000 Blaze

The Stamford Cotton Oil Mill, Stamford, Texas, badly damaged by fire Dec. 16, will be rebuilt as soon as necessary machinery is available, according to A. J. Mills, general manager of Rule Jayton Cotton Oil Company, which operates the mill.

The fire caused an estimated \$100,000 damage in the press room, separator room, cake room and main sacking room of the plant. The engine and lint rooms were undamaged.

The mill will probably not resume operation until next fall, Mr. Mills said. Roland Kelly is manager of the mill.

Agricultural Exports Valued Higher Than Year Ago

In the third quarter of 1951 agricultural exports were valued at \$28 million dollars, up almost one-third from the \$33 million dollars in the same quarter last year. All of the five classes of agricultural exports increased in value between the two quarters except cotton and linters, which declined 28 percent. The volume of cotton and lint exports declined even more—almost 40 percent. This reflected a higher value per unit of exports in the third quarter of 1951 than in the third quarter of 1950 even though the market price had fallen between the two quarters. This was made possible by the fact that the cotton exported in the 1951 quarter was of a much better quality than the cotton exported in the 1950 quarter. The decline in the volume of cotton exports in the third quarter this year was largely due to a shorter supply available for export in the third quarter this year

than a year earlier. However, the quantity of cotton exports for fiscal 1951-52 is expected to be larger than in the preceding year.

Both the quantity and value of wheat including flour were more than twice as high in the third quarter of this year as in the same quarter a year earlier. These gains were partly offset by decreases in the value of exports of corn, grain sorghums and barley so that the value of exports of all grains and grain preparations rose 69 percent. Among the factors contributing to the increase in wheat and flour exports were the fact that a relatively large part of the 1950 Canadian crop was below export grade, marketing and transportation difficulties were encountered in that country, and there was extra demand from India after July 1, 1951.

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Quality of Ginning

(Continued from Page 17)

Delta Council and the Mississippi Extension Service sponsored cotton gin owners' and operators' schools in 1950 and 1951, with attendance of approximately 300 and 400, respectively. Missouri ginnermen and the Missouri Extension Service held a cotton gin operators' school in 1951, with an attendance of about 250. Georgia ginnermen and the Georgia Extension Service held a series of seven worthwhile meetings in 1950, with an attendance of 465. The Extension Service sponsored a cotton meeting in every cotton county in that state in 1951 to discuss production, harvesting and ginning. There were hundreds of other smaller meetings for ginnermen and much printed matter was distributed. Many cotton buyers and spinners here today attended some of these meetings and we are sure you realize that these efforts have helped toward quality ginning.

You have heard Mr. John M. Cook describe the spinning qualities of the 1951 crop, which appear better than the spinning qualities of the 1950 crop. The ginning industry used the same types of ginning equipment to process both crops, so perhaps many of the complaints from the 1949 and 1950 crops which were laid at the ginner's door are not attributable to "poor ginning" but may be traceable to other factors affecting spinning quality.

The foregoing is our viewpoint of the ginner's part of the story. The spinners' influence, if the spinners want quality ginning, should be exerted upon cotton producers by the use of two lines of force that every cotton farmer can understand: (1) More pay in dollars and cents for quality cotton; and (2) a more definite penalty on notes as well as on pounds of trash in a bale, because all of the cleaning processes remove notes along with the trash and the ginner cannot retain notes which increases bale weights without penalty and at the same time remove trash which is penalized.

Speaking informally, my thought is that the ginning industry welcomes complaints and even legitimate criticisms from the spinner; but would it not be just as fair to expect a pat on the back when it does a good job? We have come a long way since the days of Eli Whitney and Hodgen Holmes, yet the ginner does not rest with these accomplishments but pushes forward to improve his position by rendering a better and better service to the industry as a whole.

In the address of welcome to the Sixth Spinner-Breeder Conference held at Charlotte, N. C., in May 1949, Commissioner L. Y. Ballentine of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture said in part, "Our cotton gin service in North Carolina is rapidly approaching the goal of conserving the full potential value of each bale processed." Today I would say that this statement is applicable throughout the Belt because the ginner is continually improving his equipment and his methods of operation.

As pointed out, the progressive ginner is continually improving his equipment and his methods of operation, but this ginner is often prevented from doing his best because of influences beyond his control, and until spinners and

(Continued on Next Page)



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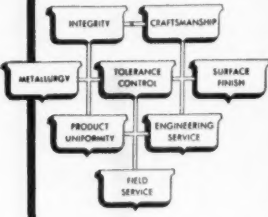
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other users of lint cotton put a dollars-and-cents premium on clean pure fiber that outweighs their present dollars-and-cents premium on trash and water, the good gins of the country will continue to operate under needlessly difficult conditions.

Production Goals for 1952 Aim at Record Output

Production goals for 1952 aim at a new record agricultural output in response to expanded needs for farm products. If crop goals are attained and the expected high level livestock output materializes next year, total farm production in 1952 should be up around four percent. Selective acreage expansion requested in the goals points up the relatively short feed supply and prospects for a continued decline in reserve feed stocks. More potatoes, sweet potatoes, and dry beans and a 16 million-bale cotton crop were requested in the goals.

In order to encourage farmers to plan for high level production, support prices have been announced for the feed grains, food grains, cotton, soybeans, and flaxseed. In addition, wool, milk, and butterfat prices will be supported in 1952 at 90 percent of parity, determined as of the beginning of the marketing year.

Little Rock Paper Features Story on Cottonseed

On Dec. 2 the Sunday Magazine section of Little Rock's "Arkansas Gazette" carried a feature story built around cottonseed and the five crushing mills in that city. Written by Carroll McGaughey, managing editor of the "Gazette," the story underlines the transformation of cottonseed from a waste crop to a valuable commodity that will be worth more than \$30 million to Arkansas farmers this year.

The story is illustrated with photographs made at the Temple Cotton Oil Company mill and places emphasis on the economic value of the crushing industry to Little Rock by pointing out that the five mills in the city have an annual payroll of something like \$1,200,000.

Services Held for Founder Of Pine Level, N. C., Mill

Funeral services were held Dec. 14 for D. B. Oliver, president of the Pine Level Oil Mill, Pine Level, N. C. Mr. Oliver, who founded the Pine Level Oil Mill in 1900, was one of the oldest members of the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association. He was also prominently identified with other lines of business.

Survivors include his wife, four sons and three daughters.

Harold E. Christie Leaves For Point Four Post

USDA has announced that Harold E. Christie, agricultural extension information specialist, left early this month to assist the government of Ecuador in developing effective methods and programs for bringing practical farming information directly to farmers of that country.

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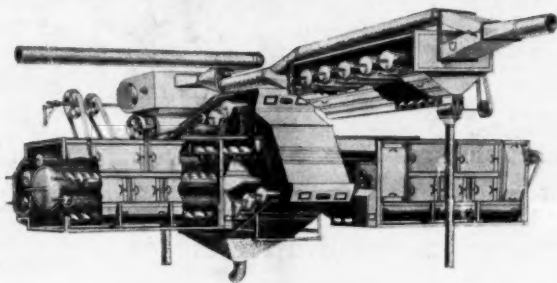
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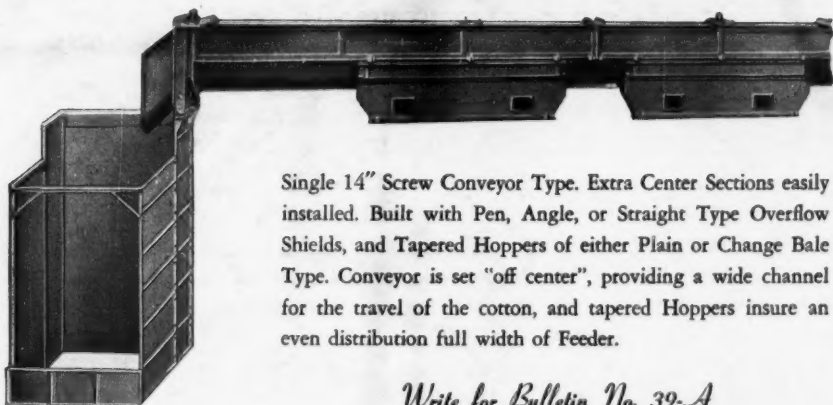
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